JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,450—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1895.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY,
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
R.I. PEKIN	3908	G. Langborne	9th Aug.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	16th "
R.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	30th "
R.I. GANGES	4208	T. F. Creery	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	13th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.I. PENINSULAR	5152	R. F. Briscoe	21st Sept.
R.M.L. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th "
R.I. KAISAR-I-HIND.	4029	F. H. Seymour	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th "
R.I. ORIENTAL	5152	C. Gadd	19th "
† SUTLEJ	4203	W. C. Nautes	26th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. R. Andrews	2nd Nov.
R.M.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th "
R.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4203	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
R.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.M.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked R M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazgon before 10 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

21st August 18th September
4th September

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th July, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. SINGAPORE..... 20th Aug. 1895
S. S. R. RUBATTINO ..... 19th Sept. 1895

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months, Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July, 25, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Sep.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	B. Vidos	4,235	350	9th Aug.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	9th Sep.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To TRIESTE Or VENICE	2nd Class. Rs. 325	Deck. Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1000	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Ghersmann	3,012	350	21st August

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.

Season House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 1, 1895.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S CHARTERED STEAMER "CAM," 3,022 Tons, Captain J. MATHIAS, will SAIL on or about 12th August for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GENSAN and VLADIVOSTOCK.
For freight and other particulars apply to—

TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Co.).

Victoria Buildings : Fort, Bombay, 8th August, 1895.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES,
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to

THE AGENT,
Messageries Maritimes Co.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th August, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 13th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 15th August, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on the 10th August, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, on the 17th August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on the 24th August, calling at Mozambique, Quilimane, Chinde, Beira and Inhambane.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th August, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & CO., London.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the 8th, and 30th August.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st August, 1895. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
London Agents.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

FOR SALE.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

THE S. S. "Thisbe" will be SOLD, at COCONADA, by AUCTION, without Reserve, on TUESDAY, the 13th August.

GREAT COAT CLOTH

FOR Military and Police Great Coat Cloth of all the regulation colours and qualities, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE,
APOLLO BUNDER.

REDUCED RATES for the MONSOON MONTHS from 1ST MAY, 1895.

For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle ; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone ; full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED WHISKIES.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
FINE OLD GLENLIVET	26	0	29	0
SPECIAL LIQUEURS	35	0	39	0
HIGHLAND MALT	28	0	31	8
OLD IRISH	26	0	29	8

PURE, WHOLESOME, & ALWAYS RELIABLE.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS.

LADIES' DRESS BASKETS, LADIES' TRUNKS, TROOPSHIP TRUNKS, LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES, UNIFORM CASES, GLADSTONE, ODD KIT, HAND, AND CASH BAGS.
HOLD-ALLS, CORK MATTRESSES,
HAT CASES, TRAVELLING BATHS, &c., &c.
DECK-CHAIRS—30 Varieties.
From Rs. 2-8 Each.

THORPE AND CO.,
THE TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LONDON SPRING FASHIONS.

NOW SHOWING
NOVELTIES
IN DRESS GOODS.
MILLINERY,
STRAW GOODS,
SUN SHADES,
&c., &c.

FRESH DELIVERIES BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KNOWN AS THE BEST
HAIR WASH
AND RESTORATIVE IN INDIA.
KEMP'S CELEBRATED
EQUATORIAL HAIR
DOUCHE

Continues to hold the field against all its competitors.
It affords perfect protection from all the injurious effects of the Indian Climate, and is
REFRESHING,
COOLING,
STIMULATING,
CLEANSING,
RESTORATIVE.
It will be found to possess every quality necessary to nourish and renew the Growth of the Hair.
Two Sizes—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TO ALL STEAM USERS.
VALVOLINE.

A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—

A	Cylinder	for very high pressure Steam.
A A	Do.	do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R	Do.	do. of very heavy viscosity
C	Do.	do. medium viscosity.
S	Magnet Red	for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.

Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.

A REAL RESTORATIVE CORDIAL
is a daily necessity in India, and will help to keep
THE STRONG IN HEALTH and to restore
THE WEAK TO STRENGTH.
KEMP'S COCA CORDIAL
is one of the finest preparations of this invaluable remedy ever produced, and being supplied PERFECTLY FRESH from the Company's Laboratory every Bottle may be absolutely relied upon as active in all the essential and tonic properties of the Drug.
Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A NEW AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY.
KEMP'S NORWEGIAN
TAR PASTILLES
for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Chest and Throat Troubles generally.
The beneficial effects of various preparations of Tar are well-known and recognised by the Medical Profession, and these Pastilles present the remedy in a highly refined, concentrated, and convenient form.
They are put up in screw-capped Vials (for the pocket ? ?), properly protected from injury by dampness, and are guaranteed in perfect condition. Superior to any similar imported article.
Re. 1 per Vial.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GENTS' UMBRELLAS.
CHOICE NATURAL STICK HANDLES.
FOX'S PATENT PARAGON FRAMES.

	Rs.	as.
FINE BROWN SILK	12	8
SOFT TWILLED SILK, extra finished	14	8
BEST BROWN Spitalfields Silk, Seamless Wove Edges. A specialite.	17	0
EXTRA RICH QUALITY	19	8

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | The Noted House for Choice New Goods.

BOMBAY KNOWS
NO FINER DRINK
THAN
KEMP'S SODA WATER,
tempered with a little
"Edina" Fine Old
SCOTCH WHISKEY,
The perfection of Stimulants,
for daily use in India.
THE SODA.....As. 12 per dozen.
THE WHISKEY.....Rs. 2-12 per bottle.
" " .....Rs. 31-8 per dozen.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S
ENGLISH WATCHES, KEYLESS, GOLD AND SILVER.

THE following are the finest English Watches made. Every watch very carefully and accurately rated and adjusted for variations in positions and temperatures ; watches that will remain unaffected by Rough Riding or Hard Wear, will maintain an uniform rate under the most violent use.

EVERY PART MADE IN ENGLAND.

Keyless, ¾ plate English Lever, Jewelled, 4 pairs Rubies, escapement on ends, expansion or compensation balance, Palladium Brequet (over coil) Hair-Spring. The jewellings are of the Finest Description, all pivots most carefully tempered. The Best Workmanship and the Experience of many years has been bestowed to bring these Watches to the utmost state of Perfection. We offer them to the Public in well-manufactured Hall-Marked Gold and Silver Cases, and guarantee them to last

A CENTURY

With reasonable proper care.

		Rs.	a.
In Solid 18-carat Gold	Half-Hunting Case	650	0
Do. do.	Hunting Case	600	0
Do. do.	Crystal-Faced	550	0
In Sterling Silver Hall-Marked Cases,	Half-hunting Case	210	0
Do. do.	Hunting Case	200	0
Do. do.	Crystal-Faced	185	0

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.'S GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

GENTLEMEN'S TROUSERS,
MADE TO MEASURE,
From Fancy Silk and Wool Flannel, Cream Grounds, with Fancy Colored Stripes...Usual Price, Rs. 10-8 per pair.
Sale Price, Rs. 7-8 "

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

"The Anchor's Weighed" in the "Bay of Biscay" with a Supply of } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Skipper" and "The Midshipmite" would be "Anchored" but for } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Life let us Cherish," and this can best be done by Smoking } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Vicar of Bray" and "Father O'Flynn" did both enjoy their } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"There's Nae luck about the Hoose" without } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Robin Adair" was completely "Stranded" until he Bought } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"She wandered down the Mountain Side" to Buy } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Village Blacksmith" advised "The Diver" to Smoke } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Old Folks at Home" have "Golden Days," thanks to } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Minstrel Boy" sang : "Come into the Garden, Maud," and enjoy the perfume of } BAHADUR CIGARS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS :—
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled venders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess ; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from Nevill Joseson, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, N.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha, and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Re 1.
Packing and Postage extra.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—THE FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory Premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1.—To receive the Accounts made upto the 30th June, and the Directors' Report.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors.
4.—To elect Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from This Date until the 22nd instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED,
General Manager,

Bombay, 8th August, 1895.

SEEDS !

SEEDS ! !

SEEDS ! ! !

ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND INDIAN,

FRESH AND GENUINE.

Please send for Price List.

DEY & Co.,

27, DURJIPARA STREET, CALCUTTA.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe) Rs. 15
Single Copy .....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE SEERVAI, the Mortgagee of the undermentioned Property, with the Consent of the Mortgagor thereof (MOTICHAND HARAKCHAND), has Contracted to Sell the same to NAROJDAS RADHAJI.

All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property by way of sale, inheritance, mortgage, gift, trust, lien, incumbrance, lease or otherwise, against the said property or any part thereof, are hereby required to make the same known in Writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 Days from the date hereof, otherwise the said Purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims or claims, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been Waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the South side of Khutteraly First Lane, otherwise called Champa Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 81 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No 444, Collector's New No. 2741, and old Survey No. 119, and New Survey No. 1623, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 1571, Street No. 6356, in Ward C, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Hora Hasonally Ruplaally, on or towards the West by the property of Oomarchand Bachardas, on or towards the North by the property of Purbhoodas Mooichand, on or towards the South by the said Khetwally First Lane, otherwise called Champa Gully, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Motichand Harakchand and his tenants.—Dated this 8th Day of August, 1895.

CRAWFORD, BURDER & BAYLEY,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Sixty per Share (free of Income-Tax), for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1895, will be payable to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after TUESDAY, the 20th August, 1895, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 21st August, 1895, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 8th August, 1895.

CHAMPAGNES,

SHIPPED BY

MOET & CHANDON, EPERNAY,

Proprietors of 2,500 Acres of the Finest Vineyards in the Champagne District.

(ESTABLISHED 1743.)

DRY IMPERIAL.

Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 83
Per case of 2 doz. Pints..... ,, 87

USED AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE AND MARLBROUGH HOUSE.

LEBEAU.

Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. Pints..... ,, 74

This Wine is supplied to
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

CHARLES BOILEAU FILS,

A Pure Wholesome Wine at a Low Price.

Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 52
Per case of 2 doz. Pints..... ,, 56

Fresh Consignments of the above to Hand.

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CROFT, MODY & Co.,
19, Bank Street, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
33, Hummum Street, Bombay.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort,

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NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
FINEST OLD
HIGHLAND MALT,
The Most Popular Whisky in India.
Rs. 35-6 per dozen, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows : Not exceeding lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—The Property of a Lady.
A Schiedmayer and Soehne's Overstrung Sympathetic Grand Square PIANO, in thorough good tone, order and Condition. Rs. 580. May be seen at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL.—FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES may be had on HIRE, from here. For an Evening Drive of 2 hours or under a VICTORIA or BROUGHAM and Single Horse, costs Rs. 3.

DO not want different Machines for different work. Mr. Hollane, of Stamnford Hill, London, says :—I have had a SINGER MACHINE from 13 to 14 years in constant use. I have done Mantles, Costumes, Carpets, and all kinds of work with it, and have spent on it for repairs 3s. 6d.

CHOICEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb. Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb. ; and Assorted Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-2 per lb. Imperial Family Mixture, As 14 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DELICIOUS TABLE CREAMS, requiring only the Addition of Milk to fit them for the Table, Price, 8 As. each.—JAMES PEARSE, 73, late 22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

DANTRA'S GROUND MOCCA COFFEE, 1 lb. Tin, Re. 1-4 ; ½ lb. Tin As. 10-4 ; and ¼ lb. Tin, As. 5-6.—This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a Competent WEAVING MASTER of Lace Experience, fully conversant with the Sizing Art and the Weaving of Fancy Goods. Apply to "No. 72D," care of this Office.

WANTED, an European BARMAID. Copies of Photos, with Application, to be forwarded to Manager, GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Rangoon.

WANTED, at once, a CLERK, who thoroughly understands the working of the Typewriter. One with a knowledge of Shorthand preferred. A good Salary to a Good Man. Apply, by Letter only, to Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

HEAD PRESSMAN, WANTED.—A Competent Head Press-man, who thoroughly understands Wharfdales. Address "X.," care of this Office.

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TO LET.—GYMKHANA CHAMBERS, WUDBY ROAD. A FEW SUITES are still available for European Gentlemen and Families. Building Central. Open on all sides, perfect Sanitation and Ventilation. Apply at the VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Fort.

MATHERAN.—TO LET JEWAJEE HALL and ST. ELMO. Both the Bungalows command the charming view of the sea, and are most Centrally situated, near the Rugby Hotel, the Gymkhana, and the Church. For Rent, etc., apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "B. R.," care of this Office.

SPECIFIC FOR HYDROCELE.—Guaranteed to cure any nature and of any standing by using this medicine externally. It is quite harmless and free from any injurious ingredients. Price, Rs. 2-8 per Phial. Apply to CLARKE TARAK and Co., Harrison Road, P. O. Beechu Chatterji's Street, Calcutta. An Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Calcutta, writes :—Seems to have been now quite absorbed by your medicine, and I am much pleased at the result, the part being quite reduced to its natural size.

EXCELCIOR celebrated Lawn Mowers are best in the market, from 8 to 22 inches. Apply to PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

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THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Javakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says :—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tanna. W. Works :—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Gollkara :—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co. ; BREACHER & Co. ; PHILLIPS & Co. ; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pedro's or own residences. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N B," care of this Office.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds everyday. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

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THE WONDER OF THE AGE ! ! 400 days striking REGULATOR CLOCK, in Splendid Marble Case. Striking Hours and Half-hours.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage ; English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

PEARSE & Co.'s Prices for Oilman's Stores are the Cheapest. Fresh Consignments received every Fortnight. Goods not approved can be returned. Ask for New Price List. Please note the Only address:—SIRDAR'S PALACE, Fort, Bombay.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly, Rs. 6 ; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil, postage extra.

A European wishes to hear of an APPOINTMENT being disengaged, either as a Housekeeper, Companion, Lady Help, Nursery Governess, or Matron. No objection to Up-country. Address "L. S.," care of this Office.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 50 TONS WHITE DELHI WHEAT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Argyl Road, and by order and in the Godown of Messrs N. Futehally and Co., and

On account and at the risk of Govindass Luchmondass—
50 tons white Delhi wheat.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Mr. Kalkhosroo M. Setna, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Jehanghir Jamsetjee, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazaar, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., a semigrand piano by Bauer, two cottage pianos, large satsuma jars, majolica flowerpots, lamps, pictures, English-made iron safe on stand, plated ice pitcher, cruet and pickle frames, salvers, vegetable dishes, mirror door almyra, wardrobe, bedsteads, table ornaments, sideboard, glass-door large cupboard, &c.
The property is on view.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, glass and crockeryware, plateware, mahogany square piano by Soundy and Co., pictures, Brussels carpets, almyra, etc., the property of a Gentleman.
The property is on view.

SALE OF SILVER CUTCH WORK.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Magondass and Jairamdass—
A quantity of silver Cutch-work, consisting of bowls, boxes, jugs, biscuit boxes, salvers, tea pots, sugar pots, mustard pots, tumblers, glasses, milk jugs, inkstands, flower vases, saucers, saltcellars, napkin rings, penholders, &c.
The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piecegoods, and the following :—

1 full-plate camera, with lens, on stand.
By order of Messrs Latham and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Allen Brothers and Co., of London—
A. B. & Co.—50—17—19—3 cases containing gentlemen's tie-collar, and golf caps.
By order of the concerned—
2 bales serge ribbons.
1 case Bandsman's sundries.
On account at the risk of Joosub Hoosain—
1164—S G M—7517—1 case 100 gross baloons.
1236—S G M—8413—1 case 75 gross buckles.
Out of S G M—8191—72 metal keyless watches.
Out of S G M—8578—72 metal keyless watches.
Out of S G M—8575—10 grcss combs.
1761—S G M—2394—1 case 70 dozen pipes.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 second hand-office-shigram.
1 light strong-built dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS, GUNS, RIFLE, GOLD WATCH, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late C. F. G. LESTER, Esq., consisting of about 300 valuable books, a box of tiger nails, 1 double-barrelled central fire gun, by W. Watson, 1 double-barrelled rifle gun, by Charles Lancester, and 1 Winchester repeating rifle.
Also 1 gold hunting watch by C. Marcks and Co., belonging to the estate of the late COLIN G. R. JOHNSTONE, Esq.

SALE OF 1 CASE IMITATION GOLD BROCADE LACES.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Action, at their Rooms, by order of the consignee, and on account and at the risk of Lalla Kanhia Lall, capseller, Dariba, Delhi.—
AL—2068-9—1 case containing 4 tins each, 2,000 yards imitation gold brocade laces.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, next to the Police Chowkey the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, gilt pier glasses, single argand lamps, by Tucker, 8-light chandeliers, puttios, Brussels carpets, windproof lamps, Moradabad table ornaments, etc, the property of KALIDAS JOOTHA, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, August 9, 1895.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A WOODEN BUNGALOW, AT COLABA, OPPOSITE THE TRAMWAY STABLES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th inst, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mrs. A. Cazalet.—
A wooden bungalow, containing 5 rooms (2-18 by 14 by 2-14 by 12), and 10 feet verandah all round. Has a cook-room with large English stove. With boiler and owen and fireplaces.
For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th inst, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria, with removable coach box.
1 powerful grey Australian horse, about 15 hands, going in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 C. B. chesnut pony, about 13-1, aged, goes in saddle and harness.
1 second-hand strong-built palanquin office shigram.
The property of the late Mr. A. SIMEON—
1 handsome chesnut waler horse, goes in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MODY KHANA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Shivlal Motilal, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Nas Bin Khalipha, the mortgagor, in exercise of the power of sale given in an indenture of mortgage made on the 14th day of June 1892, the following valuable property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay, at Mody Khana Street, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 45, and which said parcel of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 690, containing by admeasurement 151 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, and which said hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the Musjid or Shaik Digi's house, on or towards the west by the house of Eduljee Dorabjee, on or towards the north by the said Modikhana Street, on or towards the south by the sweeper's passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BEEBEE JAN ROW, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS KOLSA MOHLA.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Shivlal Motilal, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Hajee Peer Mahomed Hamind, the mortgagor, in exercise of the power of sale given in an indenture of mortgage made on the 12th day of September, 1890, the following valuable property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or fazandari ground, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house erected, built or standing thereon, situate on the east side of the Bibee Jan Row, otherwise known as Kholsa Mohila, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 20 feet in breadth and 33 feet in length or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No.—, Street No. 71-73, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Bibee Jan Street, otherwise known as Kolsa Mohila, on the north by the house of Sailay Mahomed and Amin Sailay Mahomed.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, August 9, 1895.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS,

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BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay,
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THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. ; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA ; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

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APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger ; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands ; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand ; or of one foot ; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£325,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
HASTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Safe custody commission at 1-10 per cent. per annum. No charge on withdrawal. ¼ per cent. Commission on collecting interest.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, or at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, but no interest is allowed on sums over Rs. 1,00,000.

Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,375
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THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

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The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—

If fixed for Six Months..... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months ..... 4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 5 per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Money are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India.....Commission ¼th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } " ¼th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } " ¼th "

J. K. MOIR,
Manager

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 50,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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F. D. BARNES, Esq., (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSHIP,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South Calcutta.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,, 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON. EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum ; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum ; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000, which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 6,000,000 = Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 4,500,000 = " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 3,928,000 = " 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS —The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ; The UNION BANK of LONDON ; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March, 1895.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writ

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Clover Club, Quadrille Party, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bander, Gospel Address to Young Men by Rev. J. H. O'Brien (new Wesleyan Minister of Byculla) 8-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Colaba Garrison vs. Mhow and Indore.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Bengal left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—Owing to the state of the ground there will be no game to-day.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.—The Gun Club will meet on Saturday afternoon, at 4-15 o'clock, at Love Grove, Worlee (weather permitting).

THE RIPON CLUB.—The annual general meeting of the Ripon Club, convened for the 7th inst., as well as the dinner, has been unavoidably postponed.

REPORTED THEFT IN A THEATRE.—Nurbheram Purshotum, proprietor of the Gujerati Theatrical Company, has reported to the police the theft of Rs. 30, in currency notes. The complainant, who accused two young men, who had refused to work for him, was referred by the police to the magistrate.

THE LONDON HOTEL.—The greater portion of the roof of the London Hotel, at Grant Road, which has been undergoing extensive repairs for some time past, collapsed on Wednesday afternoon. The proprietor of the hotel alleged that the roof fell in owing to too many of the supports having been removed; while the contractor, Nursoo Ellapa, attributed the cause to the recent heavy rains. The billiard table, lamps, and furniture in the hotel were damaged, but fortunately no one was injured.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme, will be played this evening, by the Band of the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45 p.m.:—

Lancers	Utopia, Limited	Kinkee.
Overture	Brasseur de Preston	Adam.
Valse	Tabelrude	Gung'l.
Selection	Un Ballo in Maschera	Verdi.
Hara Dance	The Boston Bell	Godfrey.
Entr'acte	Rosamunde	Schubert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March	March, March Away	Ackermann
Dance Caprice	Raymon	Harrison
Valse	Phantome	Gung'l
Selection	Les Quatre Fils Aymon	Balfe
Song (Euphonium Solo)	By the Fountain	Stephen Adams
Selection	The Yeomen of the Guard	Sullivan

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of July last, there were 152 bullocks, 57 horses, and 20 dogs at the Sir Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of July 109 bullocks, 37 horses, and 23 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 102 bullocks, 47 horses, and 23 dogs were discharged from the hospital. 7 cases among bullocks, 1 among horses, and 10 among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month:—14 horses, 33 dogs, 1 cock, and 1 buffalo.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF A MARRIED GIRL.—Noora Valli, a victoria-driver, residing in the Bhendy Bazaar Road Stables, has reported to the police that his cousin's daughter, named Awolee, aged fourteen years, married to one Dawood Vallee, left the stables on the evening of the 6th instant, and has not since returned. The girl, who did not live with her husband had on her person gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 58. The uncle rests his suspicion on a man, named Noor, who resided in the same stables, as having enticed his niece away, as he has also disappeared since that day.

COMPLAINT AGAINST A SHIP MASTER.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday. George Mitchell, an able seaman of the s. s. Calm, appeared to lay a complaint against his captain, who he said would not pay them their wages. Mitchell and his colleagues had signed articles for a maximum period of twelve months to trade between 75 degrees north and 60 degrees south latitude, the voyage to terminate in the United Kingdom. They had been in the Atlantic and traded along the Japanese coast for the last six months. The steamer touching Colombo their term of service had expired, and the captain offered a bonus of Rs. 40 a month if to such of the crew as remained in service for a further period. After coming to Bombay the applicant and his colleagues left the ship, and the captain refused to pay them their wages, and wanted them to take their discharge here. Now the complaint was that the captain should be made responsible for the wages until such time as the crew reached United Kingdom, and he was bound to send them Home by the first steamer leaving this port for United Kingdom. His Worship did not think the captain was bound to send the men Home by any particular steamer they chose, but the magistrate however, would write to the Shipping Master, and ask him to make in official enquiry.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Purshotam Lavji, Police Patel of Kamlej, in the Ahmedabad District, having been dismissed from office, with the sanction of the Commissioner, N. D., on account of his having been convicted and sentenced, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

SERIOUS CARRIAGE COLLISION ON THE QUEEN'S ROAD.

SHORTLY after 8 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, a serious carriage collision occurred on the Queen's Road, Chowpatty, near the Ratnagiri Palace, resulting in the immediate death of a grey waler, of the value of Rs. 700, belonging to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons. It appears that Mr. Justice Parsons was at the time being driven home along the road in question, in his carriage-and-pair, when a landau, occupied by four ladies, and belonging to Pallonji Hormusji, a livery stable-keeper which was being driven furiously on the wrong side of the road, by one Bhow Ramji, dashed into the pair of horses; and the left shaft of the Parsee's carriage pierced the right side of the chest of the left hand horse, a grey waler, which died to death a few minutes after the occurrence. The off-horse escaped with a cut on left hind leg, while the harness and carriage were slightly damaged. The Parsee's horse received a slight cut on the right hip and one of the shafts, the splash board and the traces of the landau were broken, four ladies belonging to Mezrahi Family, who were the occupants of the landau, and who were then returning home to Colaba Causeway, after paying a visit to the Sassoon family, at Malabar Hill, escaped unhurt, with the exception of one lady, who received a slight cut on the upper lip. It was a little short of a miracle that Mr. Justice Parsons escaped unhurt. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent McDermott charged the driver of the landau before Mr. W. B. Hamilton, with driving his carriage in a rash and negligent manner so as to endanger human life, and thereby killing a horse, of the value of Rs. 700, belonging to Mr. Justice Parsons. The magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE VALUE OF A HORSE.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(BEFORE MR. HORMUSJI DADABHAY, THE 4TH JUDGE.)
P. MORRIS VS. VERSEY LALJI.

THIS was a suit filed by the plaintiff to recover from the defendant, the sum of Rs. 211-4, being the value of a horse, killed by the negligence of the defendant's cartman and other incidental expenses. Mr. Beatham, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smellie, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr Furdoonji S. Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, represented the defendant.

It appears that on the 11th of June last, the plaintiff's carriage was being driven along the Modykhana Road, when a bullock-cart, belonging to the defendant, came up from behind at a very furious pace, and collided with the plaintiff's carriage, inflicting such serious injury on the horse's front legs as to necessitate its being shot after two days.

Mr. Taleyarkhan, on behalf of the defendant, denied the liability and urged that whereas his client's cart was being driven at a very slow pace, it was the plaintiff, who, in order to get out of the tramway line, turned his horse suddenly to the left, and got it collided with the defendant's cart. After hearing the evidence and counsel's arguments on both sides, his Honour, the Fourth Judge, in disposing of the case, remarked that it did not appear to him as if the defendant's cartman had been telling a true story, and as there was nothing to disbelieve the plaintiff's evidence, he would pass a decree in his favour. The decree, however, would not be for the amount claimed, as there was nothing to show that the horse was really worth Rs. 150. The court then awarded the plaintiff a decree for Rs. 102, and professional costs.

ALLEGED POISONING OF AN EAST INDIAN.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, resumed the enquiry, yesterday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding the circumstances, under which Anacleta Duarte, an East Indian, met with his death, on the morning of the 17th May last. Mr. Little, Government solicitor, appeared to conduct the enquiry. Mr. Hemming defended the accused Fonseca who has been charged with murdering the deceased. Superintendents Brewin and McDermott watched the proceedings on behalf of the police.

Mr Frank Masterman Stephens, Veterinary Surgeon, examined by Mr. Little, said: My stable and dispensary are at Churney Road, Girgaum. My stable are generally known by natives as "Charlie Sahib's Stables." I know this man F. X. Fonseca by sight, and have seen him in my stables. I have generally seen him with this man Hassamally Azamally. When Fonseca's horse was sick, he used frequently to visit my stables, and after that I saw him in my stables prior to Tom Farrell's death. He came repeatedly, and his last visit to my knowledge was about a fortnight or three weeks before Farrell's death. On that occasion Fonseca was with the Mahomedan. I saw him and Farrell sitting down near the surgery door talking together. Farrell was generally known as "Tom." He was a middle-aged man, with one-eye, and had a moustache beard, and was deaf. Tom had been employed at my stables, I believe, for about twenty-five years, and died on the 22nd of May last. He was sent to hospital about a week prior to his death. I keep poisons in my surgery—arsenic, strychnia, corrosive sublimate, and others—in my dispensary cupboards which is always kept locked. Tom had charge of the key, while he was at the stables. I was at my stables when the Mahomedan came with the police a short time ago. They came on the 29th ultimo.

Mr. Hemming here objected to Mr. Little examining this witness as to what took place on the visit.

Mr. Little replied that it had reference to the means by which the deceased met with his death.

The coroner disallowed the objection.

Witness continuing said: When the Mahomedan came with the police, he entered the surgery, and pointed out the cupboard behind the door, in which the bottle of strychnia was kept. There was still strychnia in the cupboard, when the Mahomedan came. I have had strychnia in the cupboard for a length of time, and if dogs had to be destroyed, it was Tom's business to poison them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hemming witness said: When Fonseca came to my stables, I used to see him talking to Tom, except when his horse was sick. I have known Fonseca for about three years, and during that time he has been in the habit of coming to my stables at intervals. There was nothing unusual in his coming to my knowledge. Fonseca used to come to see me if there was anything the matter with his horse, and to get professional advice. I keep strychnia under lock and key in a separate cupboard from the arsenic and corrosive sublimate. I keep tinctures and other small things in the cupboard with the strychnia. There are about thirty or forty bottles kept in that cupboard, and the other cupboard is a large one, in which I keep about two hundred bottles, and it is not locked. I do not lock up arsenic and corrosive sublimate. I keep hydrocyanic acid. I keep strychnia in the crystal form. We purchase it from Treacher and Co. or Kemp and Co. I don't know what the chemical salt of the strychnia, we keep, is. It is white and it comes labelled "poison." The corrosive sublimate is of daily use, and it is therefore not locked up—so also is the arsenic. I keep the hydrocyanic acid locked up in the same cupboard with the strychnia. The corrosive sublimate and arsenic are used by us at all hours of the day. I lock up the hydrocyanic acid and the strychnia, because I do not use them so frequently. Tom was an assistant, and he had knowledge of what were poisons and what were not. I have a fair knowledge of the action of these drugs with regard to destroying life. Hydrocyanic acid is one of the most rapid poison. I cannot name a more rapid poison. I am aware that generally-peaking poisons have the same effect on an animal as on a man, taking into consideration the difference in weight. Corrosive sublimate is a poison, when administered to a dog, and so are arsenic, strychnia, and hydrocyanic acid. Hydrocyanic acid is generally given to a horse for tetanus, or to poison cats. Arsenic is given to a horse as a tonic, and it is one of our strongest tonic for a horse. Corrosive sublimate is sometimes added to an aloe ball as a purgative. I took great care of these powerful poisons, and Tom had always had instructions to be careful about these poisons. I do not keep poisons for sale except under veterinary treatment. If a person casually came in and asked me for strychnia, I would not give it to him, and I would not have approved of Tom giving strychnia to any one at all. That answer would apply to hydrocyanic acid, arsenic, and corrosive sublimate. If Tom gave Fonseca some strychnia, he gave it without my sanction, or the sanction of my partner. Tom never told me that he had given strychnia to Fonseca, and I first heard that when the Mahomedan and the police came to me on the 29th ultimo. If it had come to my knowledge while Tom was in my service, that he had done so, I would have reprimanded him, and spoken to him severely. I have had a dozen of bottles at a time. I had not touched the strychnia bottle for about two months before the police came to me. If the police and the Mahomedan had not come and told me about it I would not have known that any strychnia had been taken out of the bottle. There is generally some one about our yard on week days. Any one visiting the yard could go in and out at all hours except after 10 p. m. till 6 in the morning. It is not customary for any one to go casually into our surgery, unless he is friendly with any one on the establishment. I keep two clerks, and they are in the office, which is separate from the dispensary, and it is not often that both the clerks are called away together. The office is next to the dispensary, and the doors are about thirteen feet apart, a brick wall dividing the two rooms. When I saw Fonseca and Tom sitting near the surgery door, they were sitting in the verandah.

Re-examined by Mr. Little, witness said: Hydrocyanic acid is a liquid. The slackest time at our stables is between 10-30 a.m. and 2 p.m. The clerks in the office sit with their backs to the office door.

Examined by the coroner: When Fonseca and Tom was sitting together and talking, the Mahomedan was standing alongside of them.

Goverdandas Motiram, a general agent in Bombay of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, examined by Mr. Little, said: I have known this man F. X. Fonseca for about three years. In 1893 he came to my office to insure the life of one B. D. Conceicao. A policy was issued, and Fonseca paid the premium. This is a receipt granted by me on the 12th December, 1893, for Rs. 84-12, for a premium on B. D. Conceicao's policy. In May, 1894, Fonseca came to me, and applied for a policy on the life of one Anacleta Duarte for Rs. 7,000. He subsequently asked for the amount to be increased to Rs. 10,000. This is the proposal form, and it is signed by A. Duarte and by F. X. Fonseca as beneficiary. I sent the proposal to Mr. Ellis, the Manager for India of the Sun Office, and eventually I received the policy. Fonseca objected to take it up, because it had not been effected in his favour, and I returned the policy to Mr. Ellis. On the 14th of November, 1894, Fonseca again called at my office and wanted a new policy on the life of A. Duarte to be issued in Fonseca's favour, when I told him that before a new policy could be issued, he would have to pay the cancellation fee in respect of the former policy, which fee, he agreed to pay, and Fonseca paid the amount on the 15th of November. I consulted Mr. Ellis about issuing the new policy in his favour, and saw Fonseca and told him that if he was related to Duarte, he could get a policy in his favour. but if he was only a friend, he could not have the policy, as it would be a speculation on Duarte's life. Fonseca then replied that he had advanced money to Duarte, and that the policy was to be a security for the loan. I told him that unless he had advanced money to Duarte, the policy could not be in his favour. I don't recollect whether I first said to Fonseca that unless he had advanced money to Duarte he could not have a policy in his favour, or whether Fonseca first told me that. I told Fonseca that if he had advanced money to Duarte, he must have the policy effected in favour of the legal representatives of Duarte, and then have it assigned to himself. After that this proposal, dated 18th November, 1894, and signed by A Duarte for Rs. 10,000 was sent to me. I saw Fonseca about this proposal, and asked him to pay the premium, for the new policy and that unless he paid the premium, the proposal could not be sent up to Mr. Ellis. He said he could not pay the premium unless the policy was assigned to him. Fonseca agreed to pay the premium, and I asked Mr. Ellis to issue an interim receipt. He gave me one on the 21st of November, 1894, and I gave the number of the receipt to Fonseca in order that he might insert it in the assignment paper, and I kept the receipt as I could not part with it unless the premium was paid. On the 22nd or 23rd November, Fonseca gave me an assignment of the policy, and on receiving it I told him that as the premium had not been paid, the assignment would be useless. He then promised to pay the premium at once, but did not pay anything till the 5th of December, when he paid Rs. 30 on account. I told Fonseca that no risk would run until the whole of the premium was paid, and that I would not forward the papers to Mr. Ellis. On the 2nd of February, 1895, Fonseca paid Rs. 99-8, the balance of the first quarter's premium, when I forwarded the interim receipt to him, and forwarded the proposal papers to Mr. Ellis. The second quarter's premium was due on the 1st February, 1895. Two days of grace expired on the 1st day of February, 1895. The second quarter's premium was paid by Fonseca on the 28th February, the amount being Rs. 129-7-8. I subsequently received a policy for Rs. 10,000, and gave it to Fonseca on the 22nd or 23rd April last. The third premium became due on the 1st May last, and the days of grace expired on the last day of the same month. About the 25th of April last I made application for payment of this premium, which has never been paid. On the 21st May I saw Fonseca, who had called at my office, about 8 p.m., when he told me that Duarte had died, and he showed me a certificate of the church. I asked him what the deceased Duarte had died of, and he replied that Duarte had died of epileptic fever or apoplexy. Fonseca further said he had that very day (21st May) come to know of Duarte's death, which occurred on the 17th May. I asked him whether Duarte was ailing from any other disease, and he told me that about fifteen or twenty days back Duarte was suffering from fever, but had latterly got entirely well. Fonseca further said that a day previous to his death Duarte had wandered about in the sun, and had caught apoplexy or sunstroke, and died of it. He also said he had been to the Sun Office that day in the evening, and not finding me there he was taken to Mr. Ellis' office by my clerk, where he reported the death. I asked him to bring the papers next day to my office, and he went away. Next day Fonseca called at my office, and asked for the forms of claim paper, when Mr. Ellis was sitting in my office. Mr. Ellis then asked Fonseca what interest he had in the policy of Duarte, when he replied he had none except that Duarte was his friend. He (Fonseca) said that when this should be settled, he would bring much work to the company. I then handed to him the claim form, and he left. I saw him subsequently at my office in company of one Roger de Silva, and Fonseca asked me to expedite the payment of the claim, and if I did so at once he would pay me Rs. 1,000. I said that when the claim papers were sent in, they would be attended to, and that Fonseca had no business to offer me anything. Next morning he again called at my house, and informed me that as there were three persons interested in this policy he could not offer me anything more than Rs. 1,000. I told him that he must not propose anything to me of that nature, and that he must wait patiently till the paper had been approved of by the head office. Fonseca then left.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hemming: Would you be surprised to hear that Fonseca came to me (Mr. Hemming) on the 30th of May, and instructed me to write to Mr. Ellis that you (witness) had asked Fonseca to pay Rs. 500 out of this Rs. 10,000?

The inquiry was at this stage again adjourned till this afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court.

THE MASCARENHAS CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One cannot but admire the courage of the anonymous correspondents, whose letters on the above subject you published on Monday, and one of whom even thinks probably that he has scored a point by calling me "Mr. Pedro."

I was waiting to see if any of the fraternity would have the courage to answer me over his signature, but that evidently is more than can be expected from so-called "leading and highly-respected Portuguese gentlemen." Such are the men, Sir, who while they have not the courage to face their own countrymen by whom they know by practical experience they would be simply used and hooted have the audacity to impose upon strangers by representing themselves as "leading and highly-respected" members of the community. Leaders of a community, Sir, must have a following. Whether your anonymous correspondents and other enemies of Mr. Mascarenhas have any following in their own community your readers will be able to judge from the way in which one of them deprecates the idea of holding a public meeting to test whether or not Mr. Mascarenhas has the sympathy of his countrymen in this case. You will remember, Sir, that my first letter to you was written to disprove the statements of your anonymous correspondents and informants that Mr. Mascarenhas is a man of no importance or sympathy in his community, and that "every honest man" among them was glad at his conviction in the recent defamation case. Whether the community is or is not with Mr. Mascarenhas in this case is a matter of fact, which is capable of practical demonstration, the best means of demonstrating it to strangers being a public meeting. "The community," says one of your anonymous correspondents; "It has not the right to do so." That is a matter of opinion, not of fact. We are concerned with the fact, and I maintain that the sympathies of the community are with Mr. Mascarenhas. If your correspondents wish to deny this fact I challenge them to throw off their masks, and to submit the matter to the test of a public meeting, in which you yourself, Sir, can be the judge. If a meeting were convened, says one of your correspondents, "the non-sympathisers would surely stay away." Why should they stay away? It will be a public meeting of the whole community to which all its members will have access. Let the non-sympathisers come to it and affirm their sentiments in public; we should then know whether it is the sympathisers or the non-sympathisers that represent and constitute the community. But we know these noisy enemies of Mr. Mascarenhas and of the community. Sir, we know of what stuff they are made; they love darkness and not light. However, I am not prepared to throw over your readers they are well known to their own countrymen among whom they enjoy neither respect nor influence. If they deny it let them accept my challenge, and practically disprove it. I myself am but a humble member of my community, but being in touch with the sentiments of my countrymen I have no hesitation in throwing this challenge.

My first letter, Sir, was intended merely to repudiate the sentiments, which you and your correspondents so gratuitously ascribed to the community; I did not wish to discuss the merits of the case decided by the tribunals. Neither do I wish to do so now, but before I conclude, allow me to refer to one point. Your correspondent "A Portuguese" who has not the courage to sign his name has the audacity to insinuate that the personal friends of Mr. Mascarenhas "induced ignorant and illiterate people to part with their savings." If he had been more explicit in this libel he might be dealt with somewhere else. The subscription was most spontaneous, and if your correspondent has any self-respect, I challenge him to prove the contrary by mentioning any particular case with names and all.

Allow me to add that neither I nor any of my friends will take any notice of any further anonymous letters.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 8th August. P. A. FIALHO.

[This correspondence is now closed.—ED. *B.G.*]

THE S. S. MARIA VALERIE.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day at noon from the Victoria Dock No. 7 per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie Captain B. Vidos, for Trieste and Venice:—

Mr and Mrs Mason
Mr and Mrs J Brooks and child
Revd and Mrs Th Ahrens
Hon'ble W H Imny
Surg Major T H Pope
Mrs Smith
Capt C Sansanich
Mr J Dannemann
Capt L Ivanovich
Mr A Mesos
Capt R Radostovich
Miss L Hentsch
Miss S Hentsch
Mr H Hentsch
Miss E Kilcher
Miss A Kilcher
Mrs S Urdick
Mr Bomanjee Eduljee Cassinath
Mr N Marshall
Mr Z Ahmed Bhai and two gentlemen

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 9.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

855—Craigie L and O—Bai Motlibai vs Coovorjee Hirjee alias Coovorjee Muljee and others—Payne G and S.
857—Crawford R and Co—The Municipal Corporation of Bombay vs Coovorjee Hirjee alias Coovorjee Muljee and others—Payne G and S.
858—Dikshit and R—Ram Raojee Jambhikar vs Paladas Subkhern—Payne G and S.
859—Payne G and S—Waljee Warsimon and others vs Lalljee Shamjee and others—Little and Co.
863—Thakurdas D and C—Bai Manbai and others vs Goolam Hoosein Moorjee and another—Payne G and S.
873—Wadia and G—Eduljee Formasjee Batliwalla vs Cassum Hajee Metha—Roughton and B

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

348-91—K D Shroff—Khan Mahomed Sulleman vs Noor Mahomed Salay Mahomed and others—K Korojee—Part heard.
609-91—J C Cama—Hoosman Hajee Jakaria vs Abdoola Hajee Jakaria and others—Crawford B and Co.
393-91—M N Sakhatwalla—Chimnabai and others vs Moreshwar Nanabhai and another—Daphtary and F.
473-94—M H Khan—Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mansuklal D and J.
1-95—Mansuklal D and J—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy—M H Khan.
102-95—M H Khan—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mansuklal D and J.
57-95—Wadia and G—Balwant Krishnaji vs Bhawani Cttshnaji and another—Bland and N and Thakurdas D and C.
57-95—Janardhan and A—Krishna Bhagojee vs Bhoodibai and another—F P Pavri.
338-94—Brown and M—Jumnadas Premjee and another vs Jetha Varla and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
31-95—In person—Vana Nowla and others vs Gungabai and others—Muljee and K.
111-95—Hirjee and Co—Bai Parson vs Hemchand Moolchand—In person.

THE council of the United Service Institution of India have chosen as the subject for their gold medal essay for 1896 the improvement of the present organisation of transport in India. The following points may be dealt with, competitors being at liberty to include any others: the supply of officers and subordinates trained in transport duties, the supply of attendants, the most economical employment of transport in peace time, the registration of transport in peace time, the arrangements for collecting transport by hiring and purchase on mobilisation, the financial aspect of the proposals. The essays must be received by the Secretary on or before 1st March 1896.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS).

APPEAL BY GOVERNMENT IN A MURDER CASE.

IMPERATRIX VS GEMAL AMARSANG AND MOHUN ABHESANG.

THIS was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against an order of acquittal passed by Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Joint Sessions Judge of Broach, of the accused Mohun Abhesang, who was charged before him with murder. Owing to the death of the first accused, the appeal as regarded his acquittal abated. Mr. Nagindas Tulsidas appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the court's decision, said: The Government Pleader, on instructions from the District Magistrate, informs the court that Gemal Amarsang is dead. The appeal against him therefore abates. The Joint Sessions Judge disbelieving the evidence gave judgment of acquittal. Both the assessors believed the evidence and gave their opinion that the prisoners were guilty. The eye-witness Dalpatsang is substantially corroborated by Mohun, father of the murdered lad Bhima, by Haribhao, brother of Mohun, and by the Koli, Kola Jora, as to the two accused running away from the scene of the murder. The Patel, Lallu, questioned these four people a few hours after, and heard substantially the same story they have since told as witnesses. The Joint Sessions Judge has recorded nothing unfavourable about their demeanour, and his reasons for disbelieving them are hardly based at all on the results of cross-examination. He has applied the test of probability to a variety of matters where that test is of no great value on account of their trivial character, matters outside of all uniformity, e. g., whether a man walking will adhere to a cart track, whether a father on an idle afternoon will go to his son in his field. It is not always to be presumed that a ryot will chase an armed murderer or that an acting patel will hold a proper inquest. The two accused were certainly arrested the same evening by the patel's orders. The reasons given by the Joint Sessions Judge for the acquittal are taken altogether not sufficient. They are what Mr. Nagindas, as pleader for the accused Mohun Abhesang, has urged in this court. Under all the circumstances of the case, including the delay, the court, while it convicts the prisoner Mohun Abhesang of the murder of Bhima Mohun, sentences him, under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, to transportation for life.

Owing to Gemal Amarsang's death, the appeal as regarded him abated. The court convicted the other accused, Mohun, of murder, and sentenced him to transportation for life.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A MEMBER OF A MARRIAGE PARTY SHOT DEAD BY DACOITS.

IMPERATRIX VS. KHAMISA KANTHAD GHAUT AND TWO OTHERS.

This was an appeal from a sentence of death passed upon the three accused, on the 6th ult., by Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who found them guilty of murder. Mr. Nagindas Tulsidas appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the court's decision, said: The committal of the prisoners followed a very full inquiry, made by the magistrate, Mr. Keshavlal, who took pains, as his minute of committal shows, to inquire into the truth of the defence made before him by the undefended prisoners. The learned Sessions Judge placed the evidence very fully and clearly before the jury, with directions as to the issues of fact arising on the charges. Those issues related to the number and identity of the robbers and the identification of three ornaments and two pieces of gold lace borders as property stolen from Dayagar and his bride Shiv. They appear to have been strenuously argued by the pleader appointed by the court to defend the prisoners. On these matters of fact the jury were the appointed Judges; they are matters on which jurymen are likely to be well able to judge, especially as they were able to watch the demeanour of every witness. The unanimous verdict of the jury convicting three out of the four prisoners as being engaged in the dacoity on the 13th December, 1893, in which Hukha Varshang was murdered is therefore entitled to great respect. If the evidence is believed the convictions are right; and it cannot be said that the sentences of death are not appropriate, as the circumstances were wanton and terrifying. At the hearing in this court Mr. Nagindas has not pointed out any discrepancy in the evidence of any importance or any extenuating circumstance. There is no good reason for suspecting that the witnesses wished to speak falsely. The usual chances of mistaken were, no fewer in this case, as the dacoity and murder occupied some time and occured in broad daylight. The evidence about identity of the prisoners is strongly confirmed by proof that the silver sankli and the gold kanthi were with the bride at the time and were stolen by the robbers. The gold ring or vedh was also stolen from Dayagar. These articles were found on Saneera, in the Marad State, on the 7th March, 1894, the day the prisoners were arrested. The prisoner Punja admitted to the magistrate that they were taken from his possession. The other two prisoners admitted some sort of ownership in them; and the common defence was that these articles had been stolen by the prisoners in an earlier dacoity in the State of Kutch. The magistrate examined the prisoners' witnesses to account for the possession as being earlier than the murder under trial, but they did not support the defence, and there is no evidence at the trial to prove it. The complainant and his witnesses are respectable people, and the jury have believed them. The prisoners are marauders, and have a strong motive to make out that these ornaments have nothing to do with the present case because it is one where the punishment is death. There is no reason to believe them. The case for the Crown would have been even stronger if Dayagar had been examined about the other ring to which the witness Damodar speaks. The Public Prosecutor ought also to have questioned him and Shiv as to the persons who removed the ornaments from them. The evidence points to the two pieces of gold-laced borderings being part of the stolen property; but such articles not being unique are not so capable of accurate recognition as ornaments of silver and gold. The court now confirms the three sentences of death.

The appeals were dismissed, and the sentences of death on the three appellants confirmed.

AN ILLEGITIMATE SON KILLED BY HIS BROTHERS.

IMPERATRIX VS. SAHADU LAKSHMAN AND FOUR OTHERS.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. S. Tagore, Sessions Judge of Sattara, who, on the 10th May last, convicted the five accused of murder and sentenced them each to transportation for life. Mr. Branson, with Mr. V. R. Joglekar, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused were charged with committing murder by causing the death of one Dadu, an illegitimate son of Nana. The fourth and fifth accused, Parisa and Savanta, were brothers and Jain by caste and their father Nana was dead. Besides the two abovenamed accused, Nana left an illegitimate son by a Maratha woman, the deceased Dadu. The latter was in the service of Babajee Kolee for a term of years, and after leaving that service, he lived in a hut near the house of the fifth accused. Being left without the means of support, he demanded a share in the property left by his father, namely, a field in the possession of his two brothers, Parisa and Savanta, but the latter would not hear of it. There was a quarrel between them; and it was alleged that the two brothers conspired with the other accused to kill the bastard. On the evening of the 19th March last, Dadu went to the field of the two brothers, determined to get his share. He remained in the field for the night, and went to sleep in a hut. The case for the prosecution was that, in the middle of the night, the two brothers, in concert with the other accused, dragged Dadu out of the hut and strangled him by compressing his throat with a stick. The accused then tied a rope round the deceased's neck, and suspended the corpse from the roof of the hut to make it appear that the deceased had committed suicide by hanging himself. On the following day, the fifth accused went to the village chowdi and informed the police patel that the deceased had hanged himself in the field. The patel went to the field with a "panch;" and as the body was found suspended from the roof with a rope loosely about ten lakhs. The accused were arrested on the 13th June, and confined for five days by the Kotwal when the Minister ordered their release. For 45 days the Kotwal took no further steps, declining to lodge a complaint before the Magistrate on the plea that a list of the property must be prepared. The Chief Justice Khoda Baksh and Justice Seccadder Nawaz Jung overruled this after hearing both sides, and directed the Kotwal to lodge a complaint last Saturday. Thereupon, for some reason or other the Minister cancelled the Chief Justice's order and allowed a fresh delay of ten days. The Chief Justice backed by all the Puisne Judges, protested to the Minister against what they consider his illegal and arbitrary interference with the law. This is the first time in Hyderabad judicial history of Judges protesting to assert their independence against executive encroachment. Accuseds' counsel, Mr. Eardley Norton, has petitioned the Nizam to cancel the Minister's order, and his Highness, it is believed, has exercised his prerogative and commanded the case to be forthwith proceeded with. The High Court's action has aroused great excitement, due to the prompt vindication by the Chief Justice of the judicial independence of the Court.

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MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL W. A. SALMON, Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India.

LIEUTENANT R. G. KING, R. E., is transferred from the Presidency and Oudh to the Meerut Command.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made to occupy two half-company barracks at Lebong by 100 men of the Manchester Regiment from Dinapore.

LIEUTENANTS T. M. LANGTON, 21st Hussars; W. H. Rawlins, Northamptonshire Regiment; and J. W. Mather, Inniskilling Fusiliers, have qualified for the appointment of Acting Paymaster.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. B. MACCALL, 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, has been placed on half pay on the 1st July 1895, on completing four years' service in command of his Battalion, and is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

THE undermentioned have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani:—Lieutenant E. L. Swifte, 4th Punjab Infantry, (Attached) Second Lieutenant H. Le M. Fellowes, 35th Sikhs, (Attached): Surgeon-Lieutenant C. E. Williams, Indian Medical Service.

THE undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Captain M. A. Kerr, 44th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, leave for eight months. Captain A. L. M. Turner, R. A., first Assistant to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, leave for 60days from the 29th July.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—Shropshire Light Infantry.—Lieutenant J. A. Strick to be Adjutant. 6th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant E. Kirkpatrick from 2nd Punjab Infantry, to be permanent Wing Officer. 3rd Madras Lancers.—Lieutenant F. Jollie to be Adjutant. 2nd Bombay Lancers.—Captain C. E. Baynes to be Squadron Commander, remaining seconded; Lieutenant A. L. Pillean to be Squadron Commander sub. pro tem. Lieutenant J. H. Crawford to be permanent Squadron Officer.

It is notified for information that it has been decided by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India that Non-Commissioned officers on the Unattached List, granted furlough to England on private affairs, shall receive while on leave the British pay of their rank in sterling, with ration money at six pence a day and half staff pay for the first six months of their leave, even though no substitute may be appointed to act for them. The half staff will be converted into sterling at the rate of 1s. 6d. the rupee.

THE undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India:—1st Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment.—Lieutenant F. C. Marsh, for five months, on private affairs. 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Lieutenant Colonel H. W. Griffith for four months on private affairs. Royal Artillery.—Major G. F. F. Shirreff, 43rd Field Battery, for six months on medical certificate. Royal Artillery.—Captain F. D. V. Wing, 'C' Battery R. H. A., general leave from 1st August to 31st October 1895. The leave granted to Captain W. K. McLeod R.A., from 1st August to 30th September.

COLONEL T. G. CRAWLEY made over the duties of Assistant Adjutant-General, Allahabad, to Captain W. M. Carpendale, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, and proceeded to Bombay on the 4th instant. Captain W. M. Carpendale, 9th Bengal Cavalry Officiating Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, was appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General in addition to his other duties, no other officer being available, pending arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Barlow. Lieutenant A. R. Burrowes, Adjutant, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, was appointed Station Staff Officer, Allahabad, pending arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Barlow.

BUDDHISM IN THE SWAT VALLEY.

To those who are interested in things ancient the recent opening up of the Swat Valley by Sir Robert Low's force should be a source of considerable satisfaction. The Swat Valley is the scene of Buddha's latest and chief incarnation, and most of the sculptures and friezes which are from time to time unearthed record incidents of his life, whilst Prince of Gandhara. Surgeon-

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 8.

THE occurrence of Cocoanut Day (by which time the full force of the S.-W. Monsoon is supposed to be abated, and when the coasting trade is nominally resumed) has been marked by stormy weather and heavy rain at the Presidency, bringing the rainfall to date much nearer the yearly average than it was a week ago. From the interior, the weather reports have continued to be generally of a favourable tenor; but though the progress of the monsoon in the large consuming districts on this side of India has been, so far, satisfactory, there has been no revival of demand for Imports, our market for which remains in the unsatisfactory state which we have reported for some time past. In Exports, Cotton has been neglected; but is steady in tone, and unchanged in value. Wheat, with the exception of a temporary spurt, of brief duration, has been quiet with little doing; while Seeds have been in moderate request by shippers, in a steady market. Exchange has been steady at a slight advance on our last quotations; but with little business passing either way. Money is very easy. A further advance of 3-16 per cent. has taken place in the price of Government Paper. Freights are dull, not to say lifeless, with rates about 6d. per ton lower than they were a week ago for August-September shipment.

MONEY.—The further reduction of the Presidency Bank's rates by one per cent. at the Board Meeting last Thursday, making the minimum stand at 3 per cent.—which has been the Bank of England rate for a long time past—indicated the still increasing abundance of Money, and further curtailment of the demand for accommodation for the purposes of trade; and the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Tuesday for Monday (when the Bank was closed for the *Cocoanut* holiday) further illustrated the situation by showing an addition to the Cash Balance in the week covered by the Return of 19¼ lakhs, at 26¾ lakhs, and a net falling off in trade requirements of some 19¼ lakhs. The principal item in the Return affected was Private Deposits, in which there had been an increase of 25¼ lakhs; a sensible increase having on the other hand taken place in Loans.

The market has, meantime, remained very easy, and the minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay remains at 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling last mail-day at 1s. 1 5-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 1 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter rate a little was reported. For Bank Paper there was but little enquiry at our quotations, and later on 1s. 1½d. was asked for three months' sight bills, the market having closed steadier. The market was firm on Saturday at 1s. 1 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, ready, and 1s. 1 3-16d. forward, and at 1s. 1¼ to 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was, however, no enquiry either way, and the market closed very steady. The market was closed on Monday for the Cocoanut holiday, and opened quiet the following day with but little business passing either way. A little Bank Telegraphic was sold early in the day at 1s. 1 3-16d., and also some Demand at the same rate. There were two buyers of three months' sight Credits at 1s. 1¼d., for August delivery. Yesterday rates were 1s. 1 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, ready, and 1s. 1 3-16d. for forward delivery, and at 1s. 1¼d. for three months' sight Credits. Nothing was done either way, and the market closed steady with quotations for forward delivery of Bank and Merchants' Paper 1-32d. higher than for ready. Fifty lakhs of Bills were allotted by the Indian Council in London yesterday, at 1s. 1 5-32d., and this market opened steady at 1s. 1 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand; at 1s. 1¼d. for three months' sight Credits; and at 1s. 1 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic for forward transfer, remaining unchanged throughout the day, with but little enquiry in either direction, sales closing as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 1 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.	...1s. 1 5-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 1 3-16d.	,,
Do. 4 Do.	...1s. 1 7-32d.	,,
Do. 6 Do.	...1s. 1¼d.	,,
Credits 3 Do.	...1s. 1¼d.	,,
,, 6 Do.	...1s. 1 9-32d	,,
Documents 3 Do.	...1s. 1 9-32d.	,,
,, 6 Do.	...1s. 1 5-16d.	,,
Francs 3 Do.	...1·39¼.	,,
,, 6 Do.	...1·40¼.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened last mail-day at 108¼ for Cash and 108 5-16 for the August Account. The latter rate afterwards advanced 1-16 per cent., and rates closed steady at 108¼ for Cash, and 108 3-8 for Account. On Saturday rates opened at 108 9-16 for Cash and 108 3-8 for the August Settlement, from which they advanced 1-16 per cent. in a steady market, having left off at 108 5-8 and 108 7-16 in the two positions, respectively. Owing to the Cocoanut holiday, the market was closed on Monday, and at opening on Tuesday 108 9-16 was quoted for Cash, and 108 3-8 for the next settling day. Thereafter the market became quiet, and rates receded 1-8 per cent. in both positions. Rates were quoted yesterday at 108¼ for Cash and 108 5-16 for the next Settlement, and the market was weak at these rates for a time, but closed with a firmer feeling at 108 9-16 and 108 3-8 in the two positions, respectively. To-day, quotations opened at the enhanced rates of 108 5-8 for Money, and 108 3-8 for Account, but declined 1-16 to 1-8 per cent. in a market, partly recovering, however, before the close, and leaving off at 108 9-16 for cash, and 108 5-16 for the next settling day.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is unchanged at 132; Port Trust Bonds, 2 3-8 per cent loan, at 107 1-8.

SHARES.—This market has been closed on two days during the week under notice, for native holidays, and on other days there has not been very much doing, and the feeling has been quiet though steady. Such movement as has taken place in Cotton Mill Scrip has been mostly in sellers' favour, and compared with our quotations of a week ago, we now note an advance of Rs. 4¾, in Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 32½, in Indo-China; of Rs. 25, in Jaffer Ali; of Rs. 20 each, in Hyderabad and Khandeish; of Rs. 16, in Khatao Makanji; of Rs. 15 each, in Sholapore and Soonderdass; of Rs. 10 each, in China, Coorla, and Howard and Bullough; of Rs. 7½ each, in Currimbhoy and Sun; of Rs. 5 each, in Empress, Jewraj Balloo, Sassoon, and Southern Mahratta; of Rs. 2½ each, in Lukhmidas, and Mazagon; and of Rs. 2, in Leopold. On the other hand Bombay United, and Oriental have declined Rs. 10 each; Dhun, and Queen Rs. 5 each; and Hindustan, Rs. 2; Sorab Woollen Mills are Rs. 35 higher. In Press shares East India have advanced Rs. 15; Surat City, Rs. 10, and Bombay Cotton, and Prince of Wales, Rs. 5 each; while Mofusil Press are Rs. 5 lower. In Miscellaneous Port Canning have advanced Rs. 7½, and Bombay-Burmah Trading Co., New Iron and Oriental Life, Rs. 5 each. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 10 during the week.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Although accounts of a general fall of rain in the up-country districts have been received here, there has been no improvement in the demand for *Staple Grey Goods*, and consequently rates are still ruling in buyers' favour, and stocks have further increased. In *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red* and *Printed Goods* only a small business has been reported at drooping rates. Stocks of *Locally-made goods* have increased to an alarming extent. Weavers try their best to find buyers, but without success; and rates, meantime, are very weak. The clearances of *Imported goods* during the week are estimated at about 2,500 packages; and of *Local goods* about 700 bales.

YARNS.—A small business has been done in *Imported Twist*, and a decline of half an anna per pound has taken place in a quiet market. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in China for the last week have been 7,500 bales including sales at Shanghai, with prices very much the same as before. Spinners here are very firm and want to make further sales; but the deliveries they are prepared to give are very distant, say December-January, and little business has, naturally, resulted. The week's sales are put down at 2,100 bales, and the market closed firm, at the following official quotations :—

Twist.....	No. 6s Mule,	As. 4¼	to	4 5-8	per lb.
,, ...	,, 8s ,,	,, 4 5-8	,,	4¾	,,
,, ...	,, 10s ,,	,, 4½	,,	5 5-8	,,
,, ...	,, 12s ,,	,, 5¼	,,	5¾	,,
,, ...	,, 16s ,,	,, 5 5-8	,,	5¾	,,
,, ...	,, 20s ,,	,, 6	,,	6 3-8	,,
,, ...	,, 24s ,,	,, 6¼	,,	6¾	,,
,, ...	,, 30s ,,	,, 7	,,	7¼	,,
,, ...	,, 40s ,,	,, 8	,,	8¼	,,

METAL.—A large business has been reported in *Copper* this week, and the market has been firm at an advance of Re. 1¼ per cwt. *Yellow Metal* has been sold to a moderate extent on the basis of previous rates. *Iron* is steady, and unchanged in value, with only a middling demand.

COAL.—Only a small business has been reported this week. *Powell's Duffryn* has been sold for August-September, and September-October shipments, at Rs. 173-4 per ton, the market closing firm. We quote alongside :—

Welsh Hartley.....	*nil.*	per ton.
West do.	Rs. 17½	,,
Australian	*nil.*	,,
Powell's Duffryn.....	Rs. 18¼	,,
Cardiff	Rs. 18	,,
Japan	*nil.*	,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON has again been neglected both by exporters and local spinners, the purchases of the former during the week not having exceeded 1,000 bales of Omrawuttee and Dhollera descriptions and Bengal; while the latter have taken about 2,000 bales, consisting of the same descriptions, and a little Tinnevelly. The tone of the market has been generally steady, and prices have been quoted as before. This evening, the market closed steady, with rates the same as on last Thursday.

There was rain in all the districts of the Bengal Cotton circle—ranging from an inch at Beawar to 3 inches at Agra—after the date of last reports in the middle of last week, and the plants were flourishing throughout the circle, considerable improvement having been specially noticeable in the Delhi district. Light rain had fallen over the whole of the Oomrawuttee circle, and at Broach, and the Cotton plants were flourishing, when Tuesday morning's telegrams were despatched in all the districts. In the Dhollera circle a little rain had fallen generally; but more was wanted at Bhownugger, while in the Dhollera district proper the sowing was making good progress, and at Wadwan the plants were flourishing and needed fine weather.

As usual, the only bad news came from Sholapore and Bellary districts, where rain was much needed, Cotton sowing not having commenced in the latter, owing to its absence.

This morning's telegrams (with the exception of that from Bellary, where the rain still kept off in sufficient quantity) were all of a favourable tenor, light rain having fallen over the whole of the Cotton area since Monday, and the crop reported to be doing well.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz :—

Cotton—	Per candy. Rs.	Per lb. —C. & F.
Bengal Fine	,,	175—3d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	155—2 9-16d.
Do. Good	,,	145—2 3-8d.
Belahe, Fine	,,	180—3 3-32d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	172—2 31-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	,,	175—3d.
Oomra, Fully Good	,,	185—3 3-16d.
Dholleras, Fine	,,	200—3 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	190—3 9-32d.
Do. Good	,,	181—3 3-32d.
S G Dharwar, Good	,,	191—3 5-16d.
Westerns,	,,	180—3 3-32d.
Broach, Fine,	,,	210—3 5-8d.
Do. Good	,,	200—3 7-16d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.
For the week	18,335	9,035	5,702
From 1st Jan. to 7th Aug.....	1,369,825	1,501,626	1,479,812
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	529	931	17,229
From 1st Jan. to 7th Aug	451,683	753,002	723,982
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week.....	764	1,130	557
From 1st Jan. to 7th Aug.	116,052	127,991	138,081

WHEAT.—A large export business in this staple was reported at the end of last week in a firm market and a partial advance in prices of half to one anna per cwt; but the demand subsided after a day, and the feeling became quiet again, with a small business passing, in which state the market has since remained, the previous advance having been lost, making our quotations stand as follows :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent...Rs.	4-6-0	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 ,, ... ,,	4-5-0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi..... ,,	4-1-0	,,
Red Delhi..... ,,	3-13-0	,,
Hard Yellow ..... ,,	3-9-0	,,
Red Ahmedabad ..... ,,	3-14-0	,,
Hard Red..... ,,	3-8-0	,,

SEEDS have been in moderate regard by shippers, throughout the week, in a steady market; but beyond an advance of an anna in the price of *Linseed*, at the close of last week, there has been no movement in rates; and we quote at closing this evening as follows :—

Linseed.....Rs.	8-2-0 to 8-4-0	per cwt
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat... ,,	6-15-0 to 7-0-0	,,
Do. do. Cawnpore. ,,	6-11-0	,,
Do. Red do. ... ,,	6-5-0 to 6-6-0	,,

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the week	32,763	16,956	49,191
Do. from 1st Jan. to 7th August.....3,937,070		2,601,764	5,356,510
Linseed for the week....	8,763	9,839	19,097
Do. from 1st Jan. to 7th August 2,534,814		5,010,895	3,747,149
Rapeseed for the week...	21,091	14,938	22,060
Do. from 1st Jan. to 7th August 1,914,931		3,056,804	3,871,699
Gingelly seed for the week	395	82	514
Do. from 1st Jan. to 7th August.....	730,800	746,030	944,095

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the week	13,637	44,972	140,554
Do. from 1st Jan. to 7th August.....2,039,767		1,458,682	3,963,292
Linseed for the week ...	12,351	24,312	75,185
Do. from 1st Jan. to 7th August.....2,075,493		4,756,090	3,491,702
Rapeseed for the week...	7,011	21,084	66,143
Do. from 1st Jan. to 7th August 1,616,615		2,912,723	3,431,339
Gingelly seed for the week		375	3,999
Do. from 1st Jan. to 7th August.....	1,036,039	890,312	1,086,585

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera.....	3
The Manchester Market has been firmer.	
2½ per cent. Consols	107 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes.....	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	116¾
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper.....	59¼
Bar Silver	30 5-16.

The sum of about £275,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, erfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tengyueh is closed for traffic until further notice.

Communication with Quito Equador interrupted by all routes.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BOCCARRO—August 8, at 10-30 a.m., Bombay, Mr. Joseph Boccarro, Senior, aged 72 years and 6 months. Funeral to-day at 8 a.m.

PETIT—August 8, at Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, Bombay, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, the eldest surviving son of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart, of pneumonia, aged 48 years. Funeral this day (Friday) at 8 a.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COBIE—August 4, at Strahan's Road, Perambur, the wife of C S Cobie, of a son.

DEATHS.

BALFOUR—August 4, at 12, Russell Street, Mackintosh James Balfour, of the Parbutpore Tea Estate, Sylhet, second son of the late Mackintosh Balfour.

TURNBULL—July 14, at Baitakhal Tea Estate, North Sylhet, John Turnbull, Assistant Manager, aged 36.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1895.

THE Horse-Power of Rain was the subject of discussion at a meeting of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia a few months ago. Among the figures used on that occasion was an estimate of the effect of one inch of rain falling on an area of one square mile from a height of 3,000 feet above the earth. The quantity of water would be equal to 72,600 American tons of 2,000 lbs. If the inch of water fell in one hour it would represent a force of 220,000 horse power during that period. Pumping machinery using coal in the most economical manner would require to use two hundred tons of coal to raise this quantity of water to the height from which it fell. Water falling on the Ghats if it could be stored there and used by degrees, would provide power to drive all the cotton mills in Bombay without a single pound of coal being required for power. This work is never likely to be accomplished completely, but there is every probability of a partial use being made of the rainfall of the Ghats either for the purposes of power or electric light, or both of them. Scarcely six years ago the agent of a very important firm of electrical engineers was consulted in Bombay regarding the possibility of storing water in a precipitous valley, high among the hills and within thirty miles of the city, and converting its fall by means of a turbine and dynamo into electrical current. His opinion at that time was that the cost of the conduit for the current would render the scheme unprofitable. All this is now changed, and the distribution of power in the form of electric current is one of the recognised means of utilising the force of falling water, which is not always conveniently situated for the purposes of manufacture. At a distance of eighteen miles from Genoa 300 horse power is transmitted from waterfalls by means of turbines and dynamos to the city. At Hartford Connecticut the General Electric Company has a plant transmitting the power of four 60-horse Pelton Water wheels by means of electrical current along 12½ miles of No. 1 B. and S. Copper wire carried on rough posts spaced 100 feet apart. The country is very rough and exposed to heavy rain and snow, but the transmission of power is so certain that work has been carried on continuously for twenty days at a stretch. In order to obtain power from the rainfall of the Ghats water must be impounded at the least cost for earthwork and masonry, that is to say, the greatest volume of water must be stored up with the least outlay on the dam, and the stored up water would be used in suitable turbines or wheels to convert its fall into power, and thence into electric current. There are, roughly, only two kinds of locality suited for water storage: The comparatively shallow hollow of large area and storage capacity with a dam of moderate height; and the deep narrow valley that can be closed by means of a short dam, which must be of the maximum height that the building material will stand. If this class of valley is not too short a reservoir constructed in it will give water at great pressure and of corresponding capacity for producing power on the spot. In the case of the first example, the pressure of the water-supply may be increased by leading it in pipes to a lower level than the bottom of the reservoir. A descent of two hundred and thirty-one feet would increase the pressure by one hundred pounds on the square inch, and at this pressure 47·1 gallons passing in one minute through a good turbine would give one effective horse power. Travellers who have crossed the Ghats during the rains must have seen waterfalls of considerable depth descending from open valleys in which water could be impounded in large volume and of moderate depth. In such a case a pipe from above nearly to the level of the foot of the waterfall might increase the effective duty of the water in direct proportion to the descent of the pipe. Once through the turbine the useful career of the water would be by no means ended for during the six months that the water courses in the Ghats are dry, every gallon of the overflow could be utilised for irrigation. So long as coal remains at its present price in Bombay the application of electricity must be necessarily restricted, and relatively dear. The rapid progress of incandescent gas lighting and the cheapening of the gas used with the burners has, of late, given to gas lighting an impulse that the expiry of the patients on incandescent electric light has not quite compensated. It is kerosine, however, that controls, more than anything else, the cost of lighting in India, and its hold will be all the greater when the kerosine incandescent lamp has passed through the exprimental and trial stage in a satisfactory manner. We must, therefore, look to the only natural source of cheap power that is available in the Presidency, and which awaits untilisation among those mountains, which look so temptingly near in the interval of the rain before dust has had time to obscure the atmosphere. What can be done with electricity in a large city may be learned from a consular report on St. Louis, U. S. A. St. Louis holds an important position in the varied appliances of electrical work. The arc lighting of St. Louis is done by four companies who operate about 4,500 lights of a nominal capacity of 2,000 candles each. The incandescent lighting is done by three companies which have about 1,75,000 lights. The electrical equipment of these several stations aggregates 20,000 horse power. The distribution of electricity for power purposes is done by three companies who aggregate about 4,000 horse power throughout the city. It has replaced steam in hundreds of small manufactories, and elevator service in tall buildings. It is in connection with street railways that it has accomplished its greatest work. There are nine companies, capitalised at about £3,400,000 operating 275 miles of single track, running 500 motor cars with 20,000 horse power of electrical equipment and 600 trailers. There are eight power houses, with a total electrical equipment of about 23,000 horsepower. These lines carried 65,000,000 passengers in 1894, a gain of about eight per cent. over 1893. They have added during the year 1894, steam and electrical apparatus of 8,500 horsepower valued at £160,000 and have built thirty-three miles of single track. The electrical railways employ about 4,000 men regularly. St. Louis is a much smaller city than Bombay.

POOR Mr. Bhownuggree, who prefers to spell his name according to the John Company principle of orthography, has been made the subject of a terrible outrage by a Calcutta contemporary. The Hunterian method would, we suppose, spell the name Bhavnagri. But the little gods in Calcutta, who have a method of their own, will have it that the correct spelling is Baunagri. Under this name we scarcely recognised the hon. member for north-east Bethnal Green, but the leading Calcutta journal persisting in this rendering sent a special commissioner to ask information concerning him of Sir Roper Lethbridge, who was Mr. Bhownuggree's "guide, philosopher, and friend" in his electioneering campaign. Sir Roper said he considered him "as adequately representing, for the first time in England, that Conservative sentiment, which in his opinion is almost universal in the Indian character, which is one of the noblest attributes of the Indian mind, and which, nevertheless, has hitherto been decried and denounced by the *bourgeois* politicians of Indian birth, who alone have hitherto been heard in England. He considered the return of that gentleman would be a matter of Imperial interest, for hitherto public men of Indian birth had generally appeared in England as harsh critics of the British Government of India, and hardly friendly to the Imperial idea, but Mr. Baunagri frankly stood as a Unionist both with Ireland and with India—he identified himself with the British Indian Empire, and all its aspirations and traditions as proudly as any politician of English birth." Parsees, indeed natives of all creeds, will be glad to hear that Sir Roper constituted himself their champion, protesting against the declaration of Mr. Bhownuggree's opponent that he was "an alien," and declaring that he or any other native of India was as much a British subject as the native of any other portion of the British Empire. Asked his views of Mr. Dadabhai as a Parliamentarian, Sir Roper is reported to have given it as his opinion that he had greatly suffered from his association with "those Radical politicians who are the friends of every country but their own." Hence it came about that, he gladly hailed Mr. "Baunagri," who always speaks of the British Indian Government with courtesy, as a British citizen equally with himself—he must confess that when he heard Mr. Dadabhai reviling his (Sir Roper's) fellow-countrymen in India, and imputing to them sordid motives (such as the hopes of professional advancement among soldiers as a motive for our frontier policy), he could not help feeling that such remarks come with very bad grace indeed from one of his nationality. We do not propose to institute a comparison between the two gentlemen, but we must endorse Sir Roper Lethbridge's high opinion of Mr. Bhownuggree's qualifications, though, as will be seen from our extracts from the Native Press, Mr. Dadabhai is held up to the admiration of his fellow-countrymen whilst Mr. Bhownuggree and his friends are spoken of with but scant courtesy.

THE *Daily Chronicle* to hand by last mail contained perhaps, the most exhaustive notice of the life of M. Stambouloff, which, but for its strong colouring, might perhaps have been pronounced the best concise biography which has appeared. For it begins at a point before Stambouloff's name had become known throughout Europe, and gives many interesting details as to his personality. Relating the incidents of an interview some time ago with Stambouloff, our contemporary's correspondent says he was able to assure him of the undiminished interest and good-will of Sir William White, her Majesty's most admirable Ambassador to the Sublime Porte, in Bulgaria and the Bulgarians, and to mention to him that in England we were all of one mind as to letting Bulgaria have its fullest liberty to work out its own political salvation. "While I was saying these things I became conscious that M. Stambouloff was trying to look me down; that he was engaged in a psychological and perhaps half unintended effort to see whether his will or mine were the stronger. Let me confess at once that he did look me down. When that was accomplished we became much better friends." He had achieved his purpose, and it made him feel more kindly disposed. "In that incident I think lies half the character of the man. He is of a masterful nature, and if my enemies have dared to say the same of me, why here be it acknowledged I had met my match for the time, and rather more. The Bulgarian Minister-President—for so he names himself on his card—is not comfortable until he feels he is master. Then his keen eye loses half its brilliancy, his firm mouth becomes even playful in its flexibility, the smile—which at first is perfunctory—rounds off into gentle affability, and one sees clearly that the supreme danger of this man, both for himself and for the State, is his intolerance of opposition. To him, a difference of opinion is impossible if the 'other fellow' is honest. If he is dishonest, why short work with him is best." It was this principle which led him to make short work of Major Panitza, whose friends after so many years have now avenged his death by the murder of M. Stambouloff. That Panitza's friends were many may be judged from the circumstances attending the outrage on M. Stambouloff, over whose lifeless body our contemporary suggests might fillingly be inscribed :—"He made his Country; He ruled her better than she knew; He gave her two Princes, One Grateful and Good, The other Ungrateful and Selfish; She refused him protection for Life and Property, And now She grudgingly grants him a Stone."

THE Home papers evidently believe that the Chitral Honours List comprises the whole of the rewards to be granted in connection with the Defence and Relief of Chitral. The leading journal observes that it seems there is some sacred and inviolable rule of etiquette which makes it impossible to give more than a C. B. for any service, no matter how great and striking, performed by one who does not already enjoy the distinction of writing these magic letters after his name. Nether Colonel Kelly, who made that tremendous march, nor Captain Townshend, who was the life and soul of the desperate defence of Chitral fort, without which the march would have been made in vain, is in a position to receive any higher appointment to the Order of the Bath than that actually bestowed. We may hope that to this cause, rather than to any failure to appreciate the unique services rendered by both, is due to the strictly-moderate recompense they have received. This we take it is as to the smallness of the rewards, rather than as to the parsimonious way in which they have been handed out. But many of our contemporaries conclude, and we believe erroneously, that the list we published a month ago is complete, and that Malakand and Panjkora are to remain unrecognised. What we believe to be the fact is that Government has rewarded those concerned in the actual defence of Chitral and Colonel Kelly's column, but that the rewards of the Chitral Relief Force, properly so-called, will come hereafter. General Low and his brigadiers are not likely to be overlooked; nor are the gallant deeds of various officers who were specially named at the time in any danger of being slighted. No doubt some of them are a little uneasy; their well-wishers have made them so. But until they leave the country their duties are not completed, and until they are, the distribution of honours would be premature.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. J. LUGARD, having returned from temporary leave of absence, will to-day resume Command of the Bombay District and Garrison.

The following telegram was received yesterday afternoon by the Port Officer of Bombay from the Meteorological Reporter, Simla :—"Storm signal' hoist cautionary flag signal, cyclonic storm crossing head of Peninsula, and wind, average 25 miles per hour, and is increasing." Accordingly the cautionary signal was hoisted on the Town Castle flag staff yesterday.

THE annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay was held, yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. L. Symons (of Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.), president of the board of directors, in the chair. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman said that the last season was a disappointing one, the late and unseasonable rains having done serious damage to many of the crops. Cotton had finished up with a deficit in receipt of about 1,33,000 bales to date as compared with the same period last year; while the shipments to Great Britain and the Continent were about 2,71,000 bales behind last year. Linseed had only eight-anns yield, the total estimated deficiency for this year being about 2,50,000 tons for Bombay and Calcutta. If they had a poor wheat season here they could congratulate Karachi on having had a bountiful supply available for export. The Bank was not directly interested in the exchange, which was too much mixed up with the daily work of all, more or less, for them to get away from it. Exchange always seemed to do better and lift up its head, but directly it got a few steps up the ladder, speculators, or want of export bills, or something knocked it down again, and it certainly gained more kicks than ha'pennies. When he last addressed them three years ago, he recollected saying that he did not think the way had been made clear for the closing of the mints and the introduction of a gold standard. The mints were, after all, closed, and although they lived in hopes of better times, the result so far was undoubtedly a disappointment. Many people advocated the re-opening of the mints on the ground that the fictitious rate of exchange as against the real value of silver was doing harm and hindering their exports as compared with those of purely silver-using countries, but he did not believe that Government

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BRITISH IRONCLADS DESPATCHED UNDER SEALED ORDERS.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Four British Ironclads will leave Gibraltar to-day under sealed orders, but it is believed their destination is Morocco.

THE BULGARIAN CRISIS.

Prince Ferdinand is still absent from Bulgaria, where the situation is grave and complicated, owing to the overthrow of all hope of a reconciliation with Russia under the present *regime*.

FURTHER DISTURBANCES IN CHINA.

ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING INCREASING.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Reuter's correspondent at Hongkong telegraphs that an infuriated mob, yesterday, attacked the British and American Missions at Fatshan, near Canton. The hospitals were demolished and other damage done.

Some of the missionaries took to flight whilst others remained.

A Chinese gunboat has been despatched to the scene to quell the disturbance and restore order.

The Anti-Foreign Agitators propose to destroy all the Missions in the Province of Kwantung, and drive the missionaries to the Treaty Ports.

The *Sectaries* of the Vegetarian Society now number twelve thousand, and are well armed and organised, and able to withstand the Chinese troops.

THE RISING IN EAST AFRICA.

Advices from Zanzibar state that Rear-Admiral Rawson sails for Mombassa to-day, and if the Ultimatum, which he is instructed to present to the rebel Chiefs of the Mymie tribe, is disregarded after Monday, a punitive expedition will go to the Shimba Range.

THE BISHOPRIC OF WINCHESTER.

The Rt. Rev. Randall T. Davidson, D.D., Bishop of Rochester, has been translated to the Bishopric of Winchester, in succession to the Rt. Rev. Dr. Thorold, deceased.

THE INDIAN EXPENDITURE COMMISSION.

Mr. Colin Campbell has been appointed Secretary to the Welby Commission on Indian Expenditure, in the place of Mr. C. T. Ritchie, resigned.

DEPARTURE OF ABYSSINIAN ENVOYS FROM RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 7.

The Abyssinian Envoys to Russia have started on their homeward journey, accompanied by Colonel Leontieff.

THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, August 8.

General Low wires from Laram, dated the 7th instant, that one of the Kahars wounded on the 5th died on the 6th. One more body had been found.

Two prisoners, captured at Mundab, on the 30th ultimo, were found guilty, and executed on the 6th.

Relief from Edwardesabad of the detachments of 3rd Punjab Cavalry at Deghan, Miran Shah, Idak, and Saidgi has been sanctioned.

THE PAMIR COMMISSION.

Good news was received this morning again from General Gerard. Over sixteen more miles of demarcation have now been completed. The health of both parties is good, and the Russian Commissioners are still working in a most kindly spirit.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 8.

The Amir's representative reached Lake Victoria on July 27. The following day the first boundary pillar was fixed. The line of the frontier has been practically settled as far as Benderski Pass, fifteen miles due south of the lake, thence the boundary will be eastwards along the watershed to Urna Bel Pass, which section presents no matters for dispute. The final section to Aktash on the Chinese frontier is only likely to give trouble. The relations between the Joint Commissioners continue most cordial, and there seems every prospect of the work being completed by the end of the current month.

TAXATION OF OPIUM BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

Latest rumour regarding the taxation of opium by the Chinese Government is that the drug, as prepared for smoking, may be taxed. This would apply to indigenous and foreign opium alike.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A report current that Sir Douglas Straight will succeed Sir Alexander Miller, as legal member of the Viceroy's Council has, says the *Pioneer*, no foundation in fact.

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

As at present arranged the Legal Practitioners' Act of 1879 will be amended at the next Thursday's Council meeting; and the Bill restricting the wearing of naval and military uniforms disposed of.

THE INDIAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CHALLENGE SHIELD.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

The final tie of the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield was played off to-day between the Shropshire Light Infantry and the Royal Welsh Regiment with the result that the latter won by three goals to one.

THE LATE MR. FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, Aug. 8.

The Poona Parsees offered prayers for Mr. Framjee Petit's recovery at the invitation of the members of the Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit's Parsee Gymkhana. Dastoor Kaikobad led the prayers. Sir Jamsetjee Dorabjee Pudumjee and others were present.

ENTERTAINMENT TO NATIVE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

POONA, Aug. 8.

The Sarvajanik Sabha entertained the native members of the Legislative Council to a pan-supari party this evening. The gathering was large and the representative chairman, Mr. Patvardhan, thanked the honourable members and congratulated them on their elections and nomination, and hoped that, as trusted leaders of the people they would co-operate with the Sabha in representing the people's wants to Government. Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal made a suitable reply on behalf of the guests.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, Aug. 7.

The Hall Line steamer Methley Hall, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Aug. 8.

French mail steamer Natal, from Suez, arrived.

POONA AUTUMN SKY MEETING.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 8.

The course was very heavy owing to the continuous rain since yesterday. It was raining also during the races. It was a bookmakers' day, all outsiders winning. In the Selling Race Sulleiman and Gattan, the two first-placed horses, were disqualified for their owners not declaring their selling prices. Cheap Jack, who came third, got the race. The attendance was fair. H. E. the Governor with his Staff was present. The public again showed a marked disapproval about the new rule.

1st Race.—"The Eclipse Stakes"—Rs. 170 and a Cup value Rs. 29. For all galloways 13-3 and under who have never won a race value Rs. 1,000 up to time of starting. Weights.—13-3 English and Australians, 11st. 4lbs; Arabs, 10st, 8lbs; C.B.'s 10st 11lb. W. I. Penalties.—Winners of a race value Rs. 500 once 3lbs.; twice, 5lbs.; three times, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances.—3lbs. per quarter inch. Maidens allowed 3 lbs.; maidens on 1st May, 1895, 3lbs.; galloways who have never won a race value Rs. 150 up to time of starting allowed 5lbs.; galloways qualified under General Rule 2 allowed 4lbs; galloways landed after 1st September, 1894, 4lbs. Allowances accumulative. Distance—5 furlongs.

Captain Kenna's b ans geld Nix, 8st 13lb, Owner 1
Mr Allan's b w geld Forest Lodge, 9st 5lb, Ross 2
Surg.-Major Jans's b ch gal Willie, 8st 13lb, Dhondi..... 3

Also ran Hero, Gulbadan, Mettalic, Bonnie Boy, Rajah, and Sally. Time—1min. 16secs. The field got away with an indifferent start, Willie taking the lead with Nix and Forest Lodge behind. On turning Nix took the advantage, and won by half-a-length.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Forest Lodge; 2 to 1 against Nix; 6 to 1 against Sally, Willie, and Rajah; 8 to 1 against Bonnie Boy; and 15 to 1 against the rest.

2nd Race.—"The Ghorpuri Stakes."—Rs. 170, and a Cup value Rs. 29. For Arabs and Southern India C.B.'s, who have never won a race value Rs. 500 up to time of starting. Weights.—Weight for age and class raised 2lbs. Penalties.—Winners of a race value Rs. 500—once, 3lbs.; twice 5lbs; thrice, 7lbs; oftener 10lbs. Allowances.—Maidens, 3lbs.; maidens, 1st May, 1895, 3lbs.; galloways 7lbs.; horses landed after 1st September, 1894, allowed 6lbs. Distance.—1¼ mile.

Mr Essau bin Khalifa's b a gal Nepaul, 9st 5lb, Namah ... 1
Mr Abdul Mohsin Ameer's b a gal Winner 9st 11lb, Ebrahim 2
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a h Asee 9st 12lb, Mr. S. Shah 3

Also ran Hakum. Time—2min. 41secs. Asee took the lead, followed by Nepaul and Winner, and maintained this position till the half-mile, where Asee was beaten. Winner took a slight lead at the distance, but was beaten by two lengths.

Betting: Even on winner; 2 to 1 against Nepaul; and 3 to 1 against the rest.

3rd Race.—"The Selling Race."—Rs. 170, and a Cup value Rs. 29. ~~For all galloways 13-3~~ and under. Weights.—If entered to be sold for Rs. 600, 13-3 to carry 11st 7lbs. Allowances.—3lbs. per quarter inch. Maidens allowed 5lbs.; maidens on 1st May, 1895, 3lbs.; 2lbs. for each reduction of Rs. 50 in price down to Rs. 300; horses landed after 1st September, 1894, allowed 4lbs. Allowances accumulative. Distance half mile.

Mr S A W's b a p Cheap Jack, 8st 10lb, Aga S Shah..... 1
Mr Essau bin Khalifa Jassim, 9st 11lb, Namah..... 2
Mr Sabir bin Futteh's g a p Rosey, 7st 9lb, Pillajee..... 3

Also ran Kangaroo, Shrew, Abaya, Ghatan, AI, and Sulleman. Time—59secs. This race was first won by Suleiman, Ghatan being second. Suleiman won the race outside the course by two lengths. An objection was lodged against the first and second horses, on the ground that their owners had not declared their selling prices, and were running under the scale of weights. According to rules the stewards upheld the appeal. The race was in the above given order, Cheap Jack was bought by the owner for Rs. 400.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Sulleiman; 3 to 1 against Ghatan, Kangaroo, and Roshie; 4 to 1 against Cheap Jack and Shrew; and long odds against the rest.

4th Race.—"The Omnium."—Rs. 170, and a Cup value Rs. 29. For all horses who have never won a race value Rs. 500 up to time of starting. Weights.—Weight for age and class raised 2lbs. Penalties.—Winners of a race value Rs. 500—once, 3lbs.; twice, 5lbs.; thrice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances.—Maidens allowed 4lbs.; maidens on 1st May, 1895, 2lbs.; horses who have never won a race value Rs. 150 up to the time of starting allowed 5lbs.; galloways, 7lbs; horses landed after 1st September, 1894, 4lbs. Allowances accumulative. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Mr Elliot's ch c gel Marvellous, 9st 11lb, Captain Barnes .. 1
Colonel Steven's br aus geld Napoleon, 10st 1lb, Captain Firman 2
Captain Ross, ch aus geld Hercules, 9st 11lb, Owner..... 3

Also ran Snowdrop, Yule Tide, Frivolity, Troubadour, and Miss Dolly. Time—1 min. 9 secs. After, several false starts they went away on even terms. Marvellous took the lead and won comfortably.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Marvellous and Miss Dolly; 4 to 1 against Napoleon and Frivolity; 8 to 1 against Troubadour and Yule Tide; and 10 to 1 against Snowdrop.

5th Race.—"The Kirkee Cup."—Rs. 170, and a cup value Rs. 29. For all ponies who have never won a race value Rs. 1,000 up to time of starting. Weights.—13-2 English and Colonials to carry 10st. 12lbs.; Arabs, 10st, 5lbs.; C.B's, 9st, 10lbs. W. I. Penalties.—Winners of a race value Rs. 500—once, 3lbs.; twice, 5lbs; thrice, 7lbs; oftener 10lbs. Allowances.—3lbs. per quarter inch. Maidens allowed 3lbs.; maidens on 1st May, 1895, 3lbs. Ponies who have never won a race value Rs. 150 up to time of starting allowed 4lbs. Ponies qualified under General Rule 2 allowed 4lbs.; ponies landed after 1st September, 1894, allowed 4lbs. Allowances accumulative. Distance.—½ mile.

Mr E Sassoon's b a p Phillip 9st 5lb, Captain Kenna..... 1
Mr Faid bin Feed's b a p Kazalan, 9st 3lb, Sally 2
Inies, 9st 11lb, Ebrahim..... 3

Also ran Nadir, Esoor, Africa, Redhead, and Shazada. All went with a good start, Africa leading the whole way, but his leg went in the sand and he lost ground, and was beaten on the post by the three above-named horses. Kazalan was coming very strong. Time not taken.

Betting: 3 to 1 against Inies and Redhead; 4 to 1 against Phillip and Esoor; 5 to 1 against Africa; and 10 to 1 against the rest.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pekin, Captain G. Lang borne, will sail to-day, for London, Brindisi, Gibraltar and Aden, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

For London.

Ashdown, Mr Wm
Bainber, Mr L
Batty, Hahl H
Bridge, Mrs A
Cruickshank, Col, R E
Davies, Mr H M
Gallwey, Mrs E J
Goddard, Miss
Heard, Mr and Mrs
Hewett, Mr
Hickson, Lt-Col R H
Johnson, Capt Cecil, R N
King, Mr W
Lawrence, Mr W
Lawrie, Mr H M
Lever, Mr J T
Macdonald, Mr J B
Mackenzie, Col J H
Macpherson, Lt-Col T R
Mahony, Mr John, R N
Marsden, Mr E
Marsden, Mrs
Moir, Mrs W
Morice, Lt C C D
Morice, Mrs, and infant
Mulroney, Mrs, child and 3 infants
Nielson, Lt W
Seaplegwell, Surg-Col A A
Smith, Mr E
Stranbenzu, Genl Van
Walke, Mr and Mrs, child and infant
Warre, Capt H C
Warburton, Mr F W
Wheeler, Mr Charles, R N
White, Major and Mrs

For Brindisi.

Aikman, Hon R S
Blair, Hon Justice
Bridge, Revd A
Brooke, Mr Howly
Campbell, Mr G A
Fraser, Mr
Gamble, Mr J S
Gill, Mr
Grant, Mr A
Hose, Mr and Mrs J W
Hudson, Mr C W
Johnston, Mr D L
King, Dr G
Loaw, Mr
Marling, Capt P S, V C
Reid, Mr
Roll, Mr Jas
Salomon, Col W A
Sharpe, Dr H H
Starr, Mr George O
West, Mr H C

For Gibraltar.

Fonseca, Mr J
Fragozo, Mr J F S
Martino, Mr J F de A
Rodrigues, Mr A

For Aden.

de Souza, Mr S
West, Mr Geo

The following passages are engaged:—

Per s.s. Clyde, 16th August, 1895.

For London.—Mr H Lupon, Lt A Le G Jacob, Mr A C Tute, Col E E Grigg, Mr ~~[illegible]~~ V Bellers, and Mr J Walker.

For Brindisi.—Mr A Mackie, Mr D Morris, and Hon Mr Justice Christie.

Per s.s. Shannon, 23rd August, 1895.

For London.—Capt W T Marshall, V C. Miss May Carlisle, Mr J H Heap.

Per s.s. Thames, 30th August, 1895.

For London.—Surg-Capt and Mrs Charles and child, Mr R H Vincent, and Mr E J King.

Per s.s. Ganges, 6th September, 1895.

For London.—Major and Mrs C B Wolseley Jenkins and 2 children, Mr E A Baikley, Miss Wilson, Mr R E Campbell, and Mrs J C A Walker.

Per s.s. Clyde, 13th September, 1895.

For London.—Capt C A. Radcliffe, and Mr and Mrs J Webber and 2 infants.

For Brindisi.—Hon Mr Justice Gordon.

For Gibraltar.—Mr E John Solano,

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

The twenty-eighth ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay was held, yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. L. Symons (of Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.), president of the board of directors, in the chair. Mr. A. Murray, officiating secretary and treasurer, having read the notice convening the meeting,

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, which has already been published in these columns, said: Before asking you to adopt the present report, I will, with your permission, and as customary on these occasions, make a few remarks. I think you will all agree that this last season was a very disappointing one. The rains had been good, and I believe the general expectation was that we should have average crops of cotton, wheat, and seed. At the opening of our season, however, it began to be apparent that we were going to be short in most things, and this was confirmed as we advanced. It seems that the late and unseasonable rains did serious damage to many of the crops. Cotton has finished up with a deficit in receipts of about Rs. 1,33,000 bales to date, as compared with the same period last year; while the shipments to Great Britain and the Continent to 30th June were about 2,71,000 bales behind last year. Linseed has only been an eight-anna yield, the total estimated deficiency for the year being about 2,50,000 tons for Bombay and Calcutta. Wheat is always a more difficult subject to speak about with any certainty, for, as you all know, it is easily stored up-country, and it does not seem possible to gauge the supplies available till a good demand comes from the home side. The general impression seems to be that there is not much stock up-country. However, if we have had a poor wheat season here we can congratulate Karachi on having had a bountiful supply available for export. It has been the custom on these occasions for my predecessors to say something on the subject of exchange, although this Bank is not directly interested in it. It is not a savoury subject, but it is too much mixed up with the daily work of all, more or less, for us to be able to get away from it. Exchange always seems to be trying to do better and lift up its head, but directly it gets a few steps up the ladder, speculators, or want of export bills, or something knocks it down again, and it certainly gains more kicks than ha'pennies. When I last had the pleasure of addressing you three years ago, I recollect saying that I did not think the way had been made clear for the big proposed change, i.e., the closing of the mints and the introduction of a gold standard, and that the gentlemen in favour of the latter had been expressing a little too much what they would wish to happen and had not sufficiently thought out how it was all to be brought about. The change came to pass a year afterwards, and although we live in hopes of better times the result so far is undoubtedly a disappointment. There are, I believe, many people who advocate the re-opening of the mints on the ground that the fictitious rate of exchange as against the real value of silver is doing harm, and hindering our exports as compared with those of purely silver-using countries. I do not believe that Government will re-open the mints, at any rate for some time to come, and the only thing seems to be to hope for a good export season, which will create a corresponding demand for Council Bills, and so force up exchange. Up to the end of March last and compared with the preceding year imports had fallen off over 12 crores, and exports had increased over 6 crores, making about 18¼ crores in favour of India. It thus seems that we are on the right track as regards the balance of trade. The above figures include treasure, but not, of course council drafts, which would count as imports. Mention of council drafts leads me to say that I think they have been much better handled of late than they used to be. All the adverse criticism to which the seller of them was so often subjected, has apparently at last taken effect. And now as to the result of the Bank's working during the period under review. I think you must all have been pleased with it, especially as the directors have been able to add a bonus of ten per cent. for the half-year to the usual dividend of 10 per cent. Let us hope we may be able to keep up to these figures in future. Our reserve fund has now reached a high figure, it is true, but for all that I do not think we must rest satisfied, but rather continue to add to it, although not so largely perhaps as before. There are many Banks in the United Kingdom whose reserve is considerably over half their capital. I have in my hand a list of such, and may instance, the National and Provincial Bank, which has a capital of £3,000,000 with a reserve fund of £2,000,000; the London and Provincial Bank with a capital of £500,000 and a reserve fund of £600,000; and the Manchester and County Bank with a capital of £800,000 with a reserve fund of £305,000. In the two last instances you will notice the reserve funds actually exceed the capital. I think it may reasonably be hoped that the reserve funds of this Bank may gradually be worked up to any rate, say three-fourths of its capital, good dividends being paid at the same time. During the past half-year additional work was thrown on the staff owing to the conversion of the 4 per cent. loan. In connection with this, I cannot do better than quote an extract from the Government of India's Resolution on the subject. It runs as follows:—"In directing the payment of this remuneration the Governor-General in Council desires to tender to the directors of the Bank the thanks of Government for the efficiency of their arrangements and the assistance so readily and zealously afforded in carrying out the conversion operations." The total amount received by the Bank for conversion was upwards of 15 crores. Mr. Sleigh is not present to receive our thanks in person, but I am sure you will accord to him, and the whole of the staff who work under him, our best thanks for their exertion in the interests of the Bank during the past year. As regards future prospects, trade is certainly not what can be called lively at present, but we must keep pegging away, and try and make the best of things. At any rate we know that there is now in existence on the Home side a Government with a good solid majority, who can afford to look things fairly in the face. Whatever our politics may be, it is a consolation to think that a strong Government may very possibly lead to a revival in trade generally. Locally, perhaps the monsoon is considered of more importance than politics by most people. The rainfall has been a little short in some places, but still there has been a pretty continuous fall in most districts, if not a heavy one—and so far prospects seem good. Gentlemen, I thank you very much for the attention with which you have listened to my remarks. (Applause.)

The chairman then moved that the statement of accounts made up to the 30th June last, and the directors' report now laid before the meeting, be and are hereby approved and adopted.

Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Cowasji Dadabhoy Dubash moved that Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and Mr. George Cotton be re-elected directors. The motion, being duly seconded by Mr. Rattanji Mulji, was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Shapurji Burjorji Bharucha, seconded by Mr. Purshotum Jeewandass, it was resolved that Mr. William Bullock and Mr. Edulji Nusserwanji Setna be re-elected auditors, and the sum of Rs. 1,000 each be fixed as their remuneration for each audit.

Mr. Vijbhukhandas Atmaram proposed that the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the directors and officers of the Bank for the management of its affairs. He said that the chairman and the directors and the officers of the Bank had carried out their duties in a most creditable manner, and such good results were due to their exertions. They deserved their best thanks for performing their onerous duties so carefully and so assiduously and he hoped that the resolution would be carried by acclamation.

Mr. Merwanji Rustomji seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

On the motion of Mr. L. Penny a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA REGATTA.

The following is the programme of the races to be rowed at Mahim to-morrow. The preliminary heats will be rowed previously:—

1. The "Exchange Cup" for single sculls, presented by Mr. G. H. Townsend.

H W Howell, 10st 2lbs.
W A Haig-brown, 10st 0½lb.
W Beaumont, 11st 1lbs.
E R Jardine, 11st 10½lbs.
J E Booth, 10st 3lbs.
H F Head, 13st 0lb.

2. The "Gymkhana Cup" for four oars.

FINAL HEAT.

Bow, J E Booth, 10st 3lbs. — Bow, A L Barrett, 9st 6lbs.
2, R Gilbert, 10st 6lbs. — 2, J G Covernton, 10st 8lbs.
3, E R Smith, 11st 0lb — 3, W E Leveson, 11st 5lbs.
Stroke, A G B Young, 10st 5lb — Stroke, C E Ayerst, 10st 9lbs.
Cox, H E John, 8st 11½lbs. — Cox, C Stevens, 10st 2lbs.

3. Race for Fishermen-prizes presented by rowing men. 8 Entries.

4. The "Brokers Cup" for double sculls.

A H Broom and E V D Parr — A L Barrett and A N Wright
A G B Young and E R Smith — W Beaumont & H W Howell

5. The "Bandora Cup" for pair oars.

Bow, G A Beazeley, 10st 8lb — Bow, W E Leveson, 11st 5lb
Stroke, A J Pella, 8st 8lb — Stroke, C E Ayerst, 10st 9lb

Starter, Mr. John Pollard; Umpire, Mr. W. B. Smith; and Judge, Mr. W. Murray.

DEATH OF MR. FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT.

With deep regret we have to announce the death of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, the eldest surviving son of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., which took place yesterday afternoon, at the Malabar Hill bungalow, lately occupied by Sir Charles Sargent, to which he had been removed for change of air about a fortnight ago from the paternal mansion, Petit Hall. Mr. Framjee had for some time past been a sufferer from asthma. In May last he had an attack of bronchitis and fever, and he proceeded for the benefit of his health, under medical advice, to Khandalla, and afterwards to Matheran, where he apparently recovered. On his return to Bombay, he unfortunately applied himself to business with the same zeal and assiduity which had brought on his illness. A speedy relapse occurred, and he was confined to his bed for over a fortnight with alternating high and low fever, accompanied by an affection of the lungs and liver. The fever not abating, he was, under the advice of Dr. D. N. Parakh, his medical attendant, removed from Petit Hall to the bungalow, lately vacated by Sir Charles Sargent. On the 2nd instant, his condition got worse, and Dr. Childe, second physician of the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital, was called in for consultation with Dr. Parakh and Dr. A. P. Cama. Mr. Framjee gradually got weaker; there was no improvement; and he died about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. During his illness sincere sympathy on all sides was evinced for Sir Dinshaw. Hundreds of friends visited him each day, at Petit Hall, with expressions of good wishes for the recovery of his son. Mr. Framjee's serious illness occasioned a general feeling of regret in the community; and in all social circles, the prayer uppermost in every mouth was that God might restore him to health, and cheer the remaining days of the worthy Parsee Baronet, his father. Solemn "jusson" ceremonies were performed in different places, invoking Divine favour for the restoration of Mr. Framjee to good health. The share bazar was closed for a day, and the native share and stock brokers went in a procession to the sea-shore, where Hindus and Parsees offered up prayers for Mr. Framjee's recovery. But inscrutable are the decrees of Fate, to which all must bow; and the good wishes and prayers of Sir Dinshaw's friends will now have to make way for condolences and consolation for the worthy Baronet. There is very general grief felt in the community.

The death of the young man, in the forty-eighth year of his age—in whom the fondest hopes of the Petit family were centred—must be a sore and sad blow to Sir Dinshaw, whose right-hand man he had been for some years past. In the management of the multifarious work connected with the several mills conducted by his father, and also two other mills, the Oriental and the National, to which his late father-in-law, Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, was the secretary, treasurer, and agent, the deceased showed himself to be a shrewd man of business, gifted with much tact and good commonsense. But the continuous burden of arduous work told upon his health more than he chose to acknowledge, and insidiously undermined his constitution in a manner, which even the closest observers around him failed to detect. From early morn, when he started on a visit to the different mill factories, till a late hour in the evening, the deceased closely applied himself to work with a thoroughness as to detail which elicited the admiration of his immediate subordinates. He had a perfect grasp of the details connected with every branch of the various establishments working under him, and his keen insight enabled him to detect at once any flaw or irregularity connected with them. But the strain brought on by such close supervision and exemplary devotion to work told upon Mr. Framjee's health to the regret of his father and his friends, who must all wish now that they had been put a stop to in time to avert the injury to his health which followed. Endowed with some of the noblest qualities which have distinguished his father, Mr. Framjee was a man whom to know was to respect and esteem. He always avoided ostentation, and did his work quietly, and with the honest conviction of doing good for goodness' sake. He was a trustee or member of the managing committees of one or other of the many charitable and public institutions in this city, for the support of which he liberally contributed from time to time out of his private purse independently of his generous father. The records of almost every charitable institution in the city would bear testimony to the deceased gentleman's generous and noble-hearted instincts. In 1889 Mr. Framjee made over to Lord Reay's Government a sum of Rs. 75,000 for the establishment of a perfectly equipped laboratory in connection with the Grant Medical College, which now bears his name. The deceased gentleman twice visited England. On one occasion he travelled to Europe with a few friends, visiting almost every country on the Continent, and afterwards extending his travel to the United States of America, and returning to Bombay by way of China and Japan. He afterwards published an interesting account of these travels in a Gujerati work, which found extensive circulation. Mr. Framjee was a Justice of the Peace, a delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, and Deputy Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association. He took great interest in all educational institutions and movements, and was called upon to preside at many public functions.

Mr. Framjee was a high Freemason connected with the Craft, working under both the English and Scotch Constitutions. About a quarter of a century ago, he first saw the light of Masonry in the "Eastern Star Lodge," and zealously worked up to the high degrees in the Craft and Royal Arch Masonry. At the anniversary meeting of different Lodges he was always a conspicuous figure and made handsome donations to their charity, and benevolent funds; and here and elsewhere his liberality was always found responsive to every call for help and support. Some years ago he was appointed to the high office of Substitute Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India. He leaves behind him his widow, the only daughter of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit and the philanthropic Parsee lady, Bai Dinbai Petit, whose name has frequently come before the public in recent years; an infant daughter; and an only son, Mr. Jeejeebhoy, who was a short time ago married to the eldest daughter of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., and is entitled to succeed in due time to the baronetcy of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.

Immediately after his death, Mr. Framjee's body was removed to Petit Hall, where hundreds of mourners attended in the course of the evening. The funeral takes place this morning.

BANDORA MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As the report in your columns of the Bandora Municipal Election held yesterday does not clearly make mention of the events which, led to the result declared, I trust you will in fair justice allow me to lay the following facts before the public:—

The polling of votes commenced early in the morning, and when I went at about 6-45 a.m. to the polling office, I found that the table of the polling office was surrounded by my competitor's father, uncle, relatives, friends, and a host of agents, all numbering over fifty persons. The amount of confusion and disorder created by them in thrusting a large number of illiterate voters before the polling officer was so great, and the manner in which that officer accepted their votes struck me to be so irregular, that there was no guarantee that the right man gave his vote. I therefore protested against the irregularity of the polling, and in disgust left the polling office at about 8-30 a. m., and at once intimated to my several friends, supporters, and voters who had promised to vote for me not to take the trouble of going to the polling office to register their votes. The disparity in the numbers of votes, which I and Dr. De Monte respectively obtained is to be accounted on this ground alone.

I have submitted a formal written protest against the irregularity in the polling and shall take such further steps in the matter as I may be advised.—Yours, &c.

VINAYAK DADAJI.

Hill Road, Bandora, Aug. 8.

For three months or more, the defences of Hongkong have been undergoing depletion of an alarming and remarkable kind; the buoys, chains, cables, and other gear have been disappearing mysteriously. A Police Inspector found about 86 fathoms of chain cable in a Chinese junk at Yanmati, and soon got on the track of the missing buoys. It is stated that the thieves actually fished up a submarine mine in 6 fathoms, cut off all the cable close, and droped the mine again. It was not loaded.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Corporation Hall, yesterday afternoon, when Mr. G. W. Roughton presided, and there were also present:—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Commander M. Bean, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, T. W. Cuffe, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Mr. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Ebappa Balaram, Mr. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. P. J. Fitzgibbon, Goolam Hossein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, H. I. B. Hargrave, Hasambhai Visram, Charlestone Hewett, Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaisett, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, G. Lund, Manekshah J. Talyarkhan, Major A. B. Moir, Professor O. V. Muller, Messrs. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Pestonji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rahimtulla Khairaz, Major B. Scott, Messrs. Sorabji Khursetji Dhondi, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Varjivandas, Vandrawundas Parshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Mr. Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

Absence of a Councillor.

The Corporation approved of Mr. George Cotton's absence from their meetings up to middle of November next, consequent upon his having proceeded to Europe.

Municipal By-laws.

The Corporation recorded letter, dated 2nd July, to the President from Mr. Secretary Atkins, stating that the by-laws framed under Section 431 clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), (*i*), and (*p*), of the Municipal Act had been confirmed by Government.

Automatic Flushing Tanks.

On the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation accorded sanction to the grant of Rs. 717 from surplus cash balance, for cost of erecting three automatic flushing tanks for the purpose of disposing of the water escaping from the air valves on the Tansa main on the junction of Arthur and Kala Chowki Roads and in the Sopari Baug Road.

The Live-stock of the Health Department.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna proposed that as applied for by the Commissioner, sanction be given to the writing off of Rs. 4,657 from the live-stock return of the Health Department, being the book value of 40 bullocks sent to Pinjrapole, 30 that died, and one that was destroyed during the quarter ended 31st May last.

Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation if the recommendations made by the committee appointed in 1888 were carried out.

On a division the amendment being rejected, the original motion was passed.

Hiring Conveyances to Remove Kutchra.

Dr. Bhalchandra moved that in accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee, sanction be given to the hiring of forty carts and as many pairs of bullocks with drivers for the Health Department for a period of four months from the 2nd July, for the removal of kutchra at the cost of Rs. 6,765.

Mr. Bomonji Pestonji Master remarked that their present establishment was both undermanned and under-bullocked. (Laughter.) He suggested that the Standing Committee might do well to sanction an additional grant for the purpose in the ensuing budget.

Mr. Shroff did not agree with Mr. Master. The establishment was, he said, neither undermanned nor under-bullocked, but that the Corporation were obliged to hire more carts and bullocks from time to time, simply because the Health Department would stick to the old-fashioned mode of removing kutchra instead of increasing the capacity of the carts, and otherwise adopting methods brought into use by the Tramway Company.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha did not approve of the hand-to-mouth system of hiring the carts and bullocks, and suggested that moles which were used with such great advantage by the Commissariat Department should be used instead of the bullocks, so that a larger quantity of kutchra might be removed at a less cost. If that were not feasible the Municipal Commissioner might see if use of steam could not be made as motive power in the same way that steam rollers were used for metalling the roads.

The Municipal Commissioner said that Messrs. Cursetji and Sons, the contractors, had informed him that they would not in future be able to supply bullocks at the usual rate. They demanded Rs. 15 more per each bullock.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried.

House-connections at Colaba.

The next business before the meeting was the resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 10th ultimo, as under:—"That the following be forwarded to the Corporation for consideration with reference to their Resolution No. 1538, dated 6th May last:—Letter to the Secretary, No. 6703, dated 1st instant, from the Acting Commissioner, on the subject of house-connections at Colaba, and letter No. 1134, dated 9th idem, from the Drainage Engineer, on special duty, forwarded to the Secretary under the Acting Commissioner's memorandum No. 7261 of 10th idem. That the Corporation be recommended to sanction the payment of the sum of Rs. 50,000 from surplus cash balance, as a first advance, to enable the Acting Commissioner to execute by Municipal agency, such of the house-connections in the Colaba district as he may think necessary; the said advance to be recovered from the respective house-owners, whose connections may be so executed."

Dr. Bhalchandra proposed that the necessary sanction be accorded.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha moved an amendment to the effect that the matter might be referred back to the Standing Committee for a report as to how it was proposed to carry out the work of connections, having due regard to the provisions of the Municipal Act.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula moved another amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to take counsel's opinion as to whether the Corporation would be able to recover the cost of house-connections carried out by Municipal Agency from the owners without giving them the option of making the connections themselves.

During the discussion which ensued on the subject Mr. Master remarked that the whole question could be easily solved if the Corporation made house-connections at Municipal expense. (Laughter.) Although some weighty members—not weighty in body but in influence—(renewed laughter)—were against such a proposal, and though those members alleged that the Corporation by making the house-connections themselves, would be making a present to the rich landlords in Bombay, yet he (Mr. Bomonji) was of opinion that the money in the Municipal coffers being the property of the rate-payers, i.e., the landlords of Bombay and not coming out from the pockets of Mr. Wacha, Mr. Mehta, or other councillors, the house-connections should be made at the expense of the Corporation. If his suggestion was acted upon it would not be an inconsistent policy.

A very curious result was obtained on a division. On the show of hands the first amendment was declared lost. The second amendment met the same fate, but the climax was reached when the President declared that the original motion was also lost.

Mr. Hamilton with the assistance of Captain Cuffe, Major Scott, and Professor Muller made an attempt to relieve the Corporation from such an awkward position. These gentlemen demanded a "poll." But that course proved no better, the result of the poll being the loss of the motion, 20 members voting for and 22 against.

Lighting Private Streets.

Mr. Dhakji Cassinath moved in accordance with a notice of motion: "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report the authority under which many of the private streets are now lighted by the Municipality, and the lighting of which at the Municipal exp

at Dhulia. At an earlier stage it was proposed to have another distillery either in the east at Jalgaon, or in the west at Nandarbar, but the idea was abandoned. (b) The Collector of Khandeish has reported to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari complaints of alleged mismanagement by the Khandeish Abkari Farmer, and on the subject of "kasar" and selling short measure, and the Commissioner has submitted a report to Government on the subject. No such complaints concerning the Surat Abkari Farmer have been submitted for the consideration and orders of Government, but complaints have been made against the agents of the farmer in the Surat District, which have been disposed of by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari.

Mr. Setalvad was further informed that the only official knowledge Government had regarding the decision of several castes in the Surat District that their member should abstain altogether from the use of liquor was a reference in the last Abkari Administration Report to the failure of the local abstinence leagues as one of the causes contributing to the larger consumption of spirits and consequent increase in duty collections in Surat.

VILLAGE POLICE PATELS.

In reply to Mr. Selsivad's question quoting the remarks of Mr. Justice Jardine on the omission of village patels to hold inquests on suspicious cases; and those of Mr. Unwin, Sessions Judge of Nasik, on the "brutality" of the native police towards "poor, ignorant, and defenceless subjects," Mr. Birdwood said: The first case referred to by the honourable member was brought to the notice of Government by the High Court, and the police patel in question, whose dismissal has been independently sanctioned by the Commissioner, N. D., has been declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity. The attention of the district magistrates generally has at the same time been drawn to the matter, and they have been desired to adopt the requisite measures to ensure police patels carrying out promptly and effectually the duties imposed on them by law. The second case had not before come to the notice of Government, and as the offenders appear to have been duly punished, Government do not propose to take any further steps in the matter. The general subject has from time to time engaged the serious attention of Government. This attention has in no way been relaxed, for, while Government are not prepared to admit the wholesale charge contained in the judgment quoted of brutality on the part of the lower grades of the native police, they are aware that at times there have been grounds for complaints of maltreatment.

THE TREATMENT OF SICK PRISONERS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Setalvad asked: Have Government noticed from the report of the inquests held by the coroner over the deaths of Hariram Laiji and Jaychand Harry, convicts, who were admitted into the Byculla Jail Hospital, that the provisions of the Bombay Jail Manual relating to medical attendance on sick prisoners have for some time past been not strictly observed? Have any steps been taken to give effect to the recommendation made by the jury at the above inquests to the effect that the medical officer of the Jail should visit every sick prisoner in the prison hospital every morning in compliance with the provisions of the Bombay Jail Manual?

Mr. Birdwood replied: The matter has come to the notice of Government, and enquiry is proceeding.

THE CHOWPATTY SHOOTING CASE.

Mr. Setalvad asked: Are Government aware that a poor native labourer, aged forty, by name Malloo Govind, while on a visit to a patient for giving him medicine at Chowpatty, was suddenly struck in the chest with a bullet on the 12th of June last, in consequence of which he died on the following morning, and that at the inquest held over his death no evidence was forthcoming to prove who fired the gunshot? Will Government be pleased to direct the police to institute further inquiries into the matter with a view to find out the person or persons who are responsible for the death of that unfortunate man?

Mr. Birdwood said: Government have had no official intimation of the sad occurrence referred to by the honourable member. It appears the police, however, have already made searching enquiries, but unfortunately as yet without success. The police know that it is their duty, without any direction from Government, to continue the enquiry to the utmost, with a view to obtaining the desired information; and no special direction by Government is therefore necessary.

THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the President in reply to Mr. Setalvad said: The proposals regarding the re-organization of the Educational Department are under the consideration of the Government of India, and Government cannot at present give any information on the subject in addition to that given at page 243 of the "Gazette of India," Part VI. of 23rd March, 1895, and in paragraph 22 of Home Department Resolution No. 2 Edn. 224-235, dated 7th September, 1894, republished in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of 20th idem. Part I, to which I refer the honourable member. Government are not aware that certain officers are suffering severely and unnecessarily.

VERNACULAR SCHOOL BOOKS.

H.E. the President answering Mr. Mehta said: Government have on several occasions considered the question of the fitness of the present Gujarati, Marathi, and Kanarese Vernacular Series Reading Books. They do not contemplate any revision of them at present.

SUITS UNDER THE DECCAN RELIEF ACTS.

In reply to Mr. Mehta, Mr. Birdwood said that he was not aware that precise information regarding the number and proportion of lands held by people, whose principal occupation is agriculture, and those which have passed into the hands of money-lenders and traders was available for the four Deccan Agricultural Relief Districts.

Asked as to the number of suits in the different civil courts of the Presidency during the last two years in which interest greater than the amount of the capital debt was awarded, Mr. Birdwood replied: The information could be obtained from the district judges, but in view of the immense amount of work which now devolves on them Government are not prepared to statistics to be compiled.

FOREST OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES.

Mr. Mehta asked: Will Government also be pleased to state what means and measures they employ to satisfy themselves that the principles enunciated by the Government of India in regard to forest policy are really and fully carried out in practice in particular cases?

The Honourable Mr. Nugent said: No special means and measures are needed. Government have full confidence in their officers in the Land Revenue and Forest Departments, and entertain no doubt that they will in the future, as in the past, loyally carry out the orders given to them, executing them with fidelity and intelligence. Any misunderstanding of the principles or failure to apply them properly will, Government consider, inevitably be brought to light, and will be rectified by the usual methods.

THE GRIEVANCES OF THE JUNIOR BAR.

Mr. Mehta asked: Has the attention of Government been drawn to the correspondence in the newspapers about the alleged grievances of the Indian Members of the Bar, regarding the unequal distribution of Crown briefs in criminal cases, and will Government be pleased to inquire into the matter.

Mr. Birdwood said: The attention of Government has not been drawn to the correspondence in question, nor do Government now consider that any public advantage would be gained by the institution of the enquiry suggested by the honourable member.

THE SIND JUDICIAL COURTS.

In reply to Mr. Mehta Mr. Birdwood said: After making due enquiry Government were unable to adopt the proposals of the late Honourable Mr. Udharam Mulchand. Other proposals for the improvement of the Sind Courts have, however, from time to time been under the consideration of Government, but owing to financial difficulties no definite decision has been arrived at. Government are not at present prepared to abolish the Sind Judicial Commissionership, and bring the Province under the general jurisdiction of the High Court.

THE PANVEL SETTLEMENT.

In reply to Mr. Daji Abaji Khare Mr. Nugent said: The usual opportunity was given to the holders of warkas land, in Panvel, as well as to the holders of other lands to submit any objections they might have to offer to the revision of assessment. The grounds on which Government based their recommendation that these limits should not be applied to warkas land were not notified to the landholders before the new rates were sanctioned, and it would not be in accordance with the principles followed to notify such recommendation. The despatch of the Secretary of State sanctioning the recommendations of this Government is printed in the Government selection of papers relating to the Panvel Revision Settlement, which can be purchased at the Government Central Book Depot. Government are prepared to publish the letter, embodying their recommendation on sufficient cause being shown for doing so, but the despatch of the Secretary of State shows clearly what were the recommendation made and approved.

THE KHOTS IN THE DEVGAD TALUKA.

In reply to Mr. Khare, Mr. Nugent said: The possibility of providing by legislation for the adjustment of rents with fairness, both to the khots and the tenants, in cases in which the rents recorded by the Khoti Settlement Officer are less than the revised assessment is under the consideration of Government. It is not possible yet to say definitely when, if it is finally determined to legislate, a Bill will be ready for introduction. There will be no avoidable delay, but the opinions of experienced officers have to be obtained and carefully considered.

THE MUSIC RULES IN YEOLA.

Mr. Birdwood, in reply to Mr. Khare, said: The rules in force in Yeola permit no procession with music to take place without a police license. There are no rules specially regulating the playing of music in front of places of worship. The rules in force were strictly observed during the last Moharrum. Music was played in front of temples. There is no rule prohibiting such music. The Moharrum processions were conducted under a police license, and in accordance with notices similar to those which have been issued for years past.

LOCAL FUND REVENUE.

In reply to Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Mr. Birdwood said: Detailed information under all heads of the revenue and expenditure of the District and Taluka Local Boards throughout the Presidency is given both in the appendices to the annual reports on Local Board Administration and in the Notification published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and in the *Sind Gazette* in accordance with Section 52 of Bombay Act I. of 1884. Statistics of the actual sums collected in each taluka on account of the one-anna cess are not published, but can be readily deduced from the published figures of assignments to the various boards, it is be borne in mind (1) that the assignment made to a taluka represents the total collections in that taluka, minus the sum reserved therefrom by the District Board for expenditure under Sections 46 and 49 of the Act; and (2) that the total sum thus reserved by the District Board is taken from its Taluka Boards in proportions varying according to the collections made in their talukas respectively. It has not been possible since the date of the receipt of the honourable member's question on the 31st ultimo to collect the statistics in the form required by the honourable member, which would entail a detailed examination of the published accounts of more than 200 Local Boards in this Presidency. But if still required the information can be collected.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACTS.

In reply to Mr. Tilak, Mr. Birdwood said: Numerous suggestions have already been made by Municipalities and by officers concerned in Municipal administration, and the publication of the Bill in accordance with the rules will give opportunity for further suggestions, which will, of course, receive most careful consideration.

THE DISMISSAL OF SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

In answer to Mr. Tilak, Mr. Birdwood said: Waman Babajee has been dismissed from the post of kulkarni of Nagevadi. It is not the practice to publish papers showing why Government considers particular persons unfit for its service, and there is no reason whatever for making an exception in this case.

MUSIC RULES.

In reply to Mr. Tilak, Mr. Birdwood said Government were not aware that the music rules in force in Poona had been interpreted in a way contrary to the views expressed in paragraph 15 of Government Resolution No. 1917 of 15th March, 1894. Government had no ground for altering the views then expressed.

Mr. Birdwood replied to a further question from Mr. Tilak as follows:—Government have no reason to doubt the accuracy of the honourable member's information that the question of playing music in public streets, in the Aundh State, has been solved in consultation with the leaders of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities, and would hail with satisfaction any similar settlement of the question elsewhere. The District Officers are already fully aware that it is the desire of Government that they should, by all means in their power, support the efforts of the leaders of the communities in question to settle in a conciliatory manner any disputes on the subject which may exist between them.

PRESENTATION OF PAPERS.

The Secretary laid before the Council, a letter signifying the assent of the Government of India to the Aden Port Trust Act Amendment Bill of 1895; a Government Resolution, embodying the rules for applying concessions, in individual cases of revenue enhancement and a statement showing the additional police posts, which have been established or continued in Bombay since the passing of Bombay Act IV. of 1890.

THE BUDGET DISCUSSION.

Mr. Nugent then laid before the Council the Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1895-96, as summarised in our issue of yesterday.

Mr. Mehta said it must be admitted that the construction of the Provincial Budget afforded no opportunity to the Financial Member of the Council for the exhibition of any high financial skill or statesmanship. He was so cribbed and cabined by the conditions of the Provincial Contract that he could never hope to distinguish himself by heroic measures. It was, therefore, not a little to the credit of Mr. Nugent that in the Financial Statement he showed at least one heroic trait. Although the Budget was an adverse one even Mark Tapley might envy the cheerful fortitude of Mr. Nugent, whose motto seemed to be "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." He reminded Mr. Nugent that in 1893 he expressed a strong opinion that it was not practically safe to fix the irreducible minimum at twenty lakhs, and yet he had avoided trenching on it only by pitching the revenue estimates too high and the expenditure estimates too low and by taking credit for two lakhs from the Bombay Corporation not yet admitted. It might be possible to escape catastrophe by starving civil works, as had been the case for the last two years, but the mischief of this course extended far beyond the immediate curtailment. All repairs put off and all works in progress delayed meant multiplying eventual expenditure, and he regarded this as the most seriously unsatisfactory feature of the Budget. Civil works having been starved for the last two years the needs for the following years must have increased, and beside that exchange compensation was walking off with a larger share of the assignment than ever before. Under these circumstances he urged his Excellency's Council to consider if they had not a claim on the Imperial Government for the amount of exchange compensation allowance in view of the fact that when the present contract was revised and settled in 1892 compensation allowance was not taken into account. It was not an ordinary increase of expenditure, growing out of existing circumstances, but was an unforeseen increase brought about by the direct action of the Government of India, therefore, he considered that the Presidency had a legitimate claim to ask that an assignment of extra funds should be provided to meet the new and unexpected charge. He further urged that as Government paper was now selling at 3¼ per cent. the Bombay Government should be allowed to borrow from the Imperial Exchequer at that rate as they could then charge 4 per cent. to local authorities instead of 4½ as at present. He proceeded to ask his Excellency to recommend the Government of India to allow the Bombay Municipality to pay off its Vehar Water-works loan now between twenty-four and twenty five lakhs, allowing it to raise the money in the public market, payable during the remaining portion of the sixty years for the 1st January, 1893. This arrangement would benefit Government by giving it larger sums to lend to poor local authorities, and would benefit the Corporation now that its credit stood so high on the open market. Referring to the head of education he said it was a remarkable fact that for some years past the Budget Estimates for education had never been worked up to, and the expenditure was, indeed, generally between one and two lakhs of rupees less than the estimates. Under these circumstances he renewed the appeal he made last year for the Guzerat College to be taken over by Government. He urged that Guzerat should receive the same treatment in this respect as Bombay and the Deccan.

THE INCIDENCE OF THE POLICE CHARGES.

Coming to the question of the Bombay police charges he expressed his thanks to his Excellency's Council for their generous solicitude to settle this long-standing question. At the same time he could not help expressing regret that Government had not yet come to a decision in regard to the two largest of the disputed items, namely, those relating to the Harbour and Port Trust Police. Their attention was first called to the matter by the Municipality in 1892, and it had been mentioned in Council at each Budget debate, and yet the matter remained undecided. He pointed out that Government had accepted the chargeability of one item, which was a gain rather than a loss, and which in his opinion the Municipality ought still to retain: he referred to the cattle-pound, the receipts for which were estimated at Rs. 8,000 as against an expenditure of Rs. 4,872. In his opinion the pound work was one appertaining to the city police, and therefore he felt that Government ought not to increase the receipts. He called attention to the fact that the burden laid on the Municipality for the police had increased in a few years from Rs. 2,69,000 to Rs. 5,55,000. He did not say a word against the increase of the force as that had been sanctioned, and the matter was at an end, but he was of opinion that these increased burdens should be met by giving Bombay the assignment of the liquor licence fees not at the figure at which they stood when the arrangement about taking them over was first made, namely, Rs. 1,43,000, but at the full amount that they now realised, viz., Rs. 3,00,000. This matter had more than once been brought before the attention of Government by the Corporation, but without effect, and he was of opinion that the recent increase of the police afforded a favourable opportunity for making the adjustment suggested. With regard to the budgeted increase of Rs. 2,00,000 on Land Revenue he expressed his fears whether the Settlement and Revenue officers would not try and work up to the expectations of Government. He did not say that these officers would do anything that was not strictly right and just, but after all human nature was human nature and, as Sir Bartle Frere had pointed out, when the increase of land assessment was fixed by Government as a particular figure, there was always a likelihood of officers working up to it. In conclusion he congratulated Mr. Nugent upon the manner in which he had managed the resources placed at his disposal, and he trusted that each year the outlook would be less gloomy than seemed likely at the present time.

LAND REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

Mr. Daji Abaji Khare complained of the late period, at which the Budget was brought up for discussion, and said that there were but few questions of principle, which could be discussed, seeing how greatly they were tied down by the Provincial Contract. Having supported Mr. Mehta's appeal for a larger assignment from the Government of India to meet the heavy outlay on exchange compensation he said that he feared the forecast of the receipts was much too sanguine. While such a liberal estimate might be solacing it might also have the effect of bringing them to actual deficit than a more just estimate of resources would do. He could have wished that the anticipated increase in land revenue had been shown in the estimates in such a way as to indicate what proportion of the estimated increase was put down on the score of extended cultivation, and what proportion on revision of assessment. He foresaw in the large increase the danger to which Mr. Mehta had alluded that revenue officers would make the bringing up of the revenue to the amount provided their first concern. He noticed that in the allowances to Dakshina Fellows the name of the Fergusson College was missing, although two Fellowships out of the Fund had by an express resolution of Government been assigned to the College. He urged that the Government Law School should be re-organised, and said that reform was needed without any further delay. The terms of the Provincial Contracts were of the utmost importance to the people of the Presidency, and this being so he trusted that before any final arrangements were arrived at with the Government of India regarding the next contract his Excellency would take the Legislative Council into his confidence. He felt sure that this step would greatly strengthen the hands of the Bombay Government.

CRITICISMS ON HIGH COURT EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalwad said that he should prefer, in spite of Mr. Nugent's strong protest of last year, to follow the example of his predecessor in office and other official members of the Council as well as the procedure adopted in the Supreme Council, and read his speech. It was gratifying to note that the prevalent tendency of under-estimating the revenues and over-estimating the expenditure had received a check, and the Financial Member assured them that special precautions had been taken to bring the estimates into close correspondence with the probable actuals. But, looking to the experience of past years, he preferred to wait and see at the end of the year how far the Financial Member had succeeded in preventing over-estimation of expenditure. In the meantime, however, it would not be denied that the position on this figures was one of some anxiety. He asked for some details regarding the large sum of Rs. 91,000 spent from contract allowance. Lord Harris assured him last year that this expenditure was controlled by the Governor himself, and had no doubt that that was so. Lord Harris said that a great bulk of the sum was spent on labour in connection with Government Houses, maintenance of gardens, servants, and expenses of that character. He (Mr. Setalvad) found a little difficulty in understanding this when he found further provision made for expenditure of the same kind under the heading of Staff and Household of the Governor (p. 76), which cost Rs. 99,000. Under that head he found Rs. 6,044 put down for servants, and the large sum of Rs. 8,000, which would very likely run up to Rs. 12,000 (for that was the revised estimate for the last year) on account of water-supply. This item included water spent for garden purposes. Under these circumstances he might be pardoned for venturing to suggest that details be given for the expenditure from the Contract Allowance. Turning to the head of Law and Justice he congratulated Government on the elevation of a second native of this country to the High Court Bench. The appointment had caused general satisfaction, and it was confidently hoped that its confirmation in due course would vindicate the principle that fitness alone and not race or creed would enter into the considerations for making such appointments. The appointment was, however, welcome, in considering the Budget, as it would entail a saving in the exchange compensation charge. He was glad to note a substantial saving would also take place owing to the recent confirmation of a native of this country as Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court. In this connection he could not help regretting that one more year had passed away, and they were as far from the organisation of the Provincial Service as ever. The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent said last year that the organisation of the Provincial Service would not make a saving on the head of exchange compensation. But, he thought, it would for when it was organised some of the appointments now filled by the Covenanted Civil Servants, *e.g.*, two district judgeships and two collectorships would be held by natives, not only without exchange compensation, but on considerably reduced salaries. He again complained of the anomaly of allowing the Clerk to the Insolvency Court and the Official Assignee to enjoy emoluments extravagantly out of proportion to their work, and charging the public revenues with the cost of their establishments, Rs. 5,402 and Rs. 3,204 respectively. It was a great pity that the Clerk to the Insolvency Court was allowed to draw month after month and year after year fees amounting to more than a judge's salary for work for which the Finance Committee thought in 1886 that Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 should be the highest remuneration. At page 86 under the same head Rs. 12,000 were put down for the High Court Reporter. He could not help thinking that if the work was to be of the sort done at present then the remuneration was too high, nearly three-fourths of the work being done by two assistants who were in all paid Rs. 250, leaving after deducting the establishment charge of, say, about Rs. 50, Rs. 700 per month to the head reporter for the comparatively little work that he had to do. Sir Frederic Pollock in his Tagore law lectures on Fraud had rightly observed that current Indian reporting was made up from pleadings and judgments without any independent attention either to the arguments or to the evidence. And he was not surprised at the quality of the work being the result of a system that permitted the head reporter to get a large proportion of the work done at inadequate remuneration, thus leaving a large proportion of the remuneration to himself for comparatively nominal work. They should either get the proper work for the price paid or pay the proper price for the work that was done for them. He also urged that some measures ought to be adopted to reduce the notoriously heavy costs of litigation on the Original Side of the High Court so as to make an addition to the public revenues possible in the shape of court fees. He wished to give expression to the public satisfaction at the expected solution of the differences between the Bombay Corporation and Government on the question of the annual expenses of the City Police, and he trusted the time was not distant for congratulating Government upon bringing this long-pending controversy to a satisfactory conclusion. He trusted that in the re-organisation of the district police steps had been taken to enlist people of better education into the force. He also drew attention to the strong public feeling that had made itself evident in various ways that the present system of Abkari farming in the various districts of this Presidency left much scope for favouring individuals at the cost of public revenues. The subject was a very important one, and he trusted it would receive the earnest attention of Government.

PERCENTAGES OF EXPENDITURE.

Mr. N. N. Wadia, congratulated the Government that the complaint was removed from the present Budget of under-estimating receipts and over-calculating expenditure. He urged that when the next Provincial Contract was entered into the grant to the Local Government should be materially increased in view of the fact that the revenue from customs had increased from thirty-three lakhs to two crores owing to the imposition of the import duties. He urged this addition to their grant on the ground that they had been over and over again told that the grants for useful purposes depended upon the money at their disposal. He found on examining the details that the expenditure on education amounted to only 1·6 of the total revenue. The medical expenditure to the same percentage and Civil works to 2·7. It seemed to him that there were very small proportions, and they could all be enlarged with advantage if Government could obtain an enhanced assignment from the Government of India. He also urged that it was desirable to give as far as possible under the head of civil works the estimated cost of each of the principal works in order that the Council might discuss the utility thereof before they were taken in hand. For instance he considered that the police head-quarters building in Bombay might well have been postponed until a more favourable opportunity. He was also of opinion that the Council should discuss the Budget Estimates before and not after they were sent into the Government of India for confirmation. This was necessary if the discussion was to be of a real value.

LAND AFFAIRS IN SIND.

Mir Allahbakshkhan said so far from any increased land revenue being obtainable in Sind he believed that Government had already been informed from official reports that there would be an unprecedented falling off under that head. In the absence of rain the river Indus was abnormally low, and such little cultivation as there was was withering away. He complained that the rules regulating the land revenue system prevailing in Sind were not published in the official *Gazettes*, and were not even available for sale, and as a consequence the people were totally ignorant of them. He considered that the rules on the subject of the remission of land revenue were very hard and fast, and declared that their inelasticity was often a source of discontent. In view of the fact that the Judicial department in Sind paid well, he hoped the re-organisation of that Department would soon be undertaken, especially with regard to the separation of judicial and revenue functions. He considered that the re-constitution of the *Sudder* Court in Sind was most desirable. He also asked Government to extend the system of travelling dispensaries in Sind, and to support Mr. Woodburn's proposal for a railway to be made in the southern portion of the Hyderabad districts.

Chief (Senior) of Kurundvad re-echoed the opinion of previous speakers as to the desirability of discussing the Budget at an earlier date. He thought that it was scarcely safe to get so near to their irreducible minimum surplus as seemed likely to be the case this year. Although the post of Military Secretary to Government had been abolished yet the total secretariat charge was not diminished as additions were made under other sub-heads. He complained that the charge for the Mint Establishment was estimated at so high a figure, although little or no work was being done in the Mint.

Mr. Nugent here reminded the hon. member that the Mint was an Imperial and not a Provincial charge.

In concluding his speech the Chief of Kurundvad said he found that out of twenty-three heads of expenditure seventeen showed increases over the revised Budget of the last year, while only five showed decreases. He hoped that the sum saved from the Military Expenditure would be utilised either in necessary public works or educational purposes.

MORE INFORMATION NEEDED.

Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, in the course of a long speech, said that the Financial Statement summarised some of the explanations of the figures given in the Budget; but they were obviously incomplete and insufficient. For instance, they found that there was an increase of about nineteen lakhs under the first revenue head, namely, land revenue. But the detailed estimate showed that the ordinary revenue had increased by about twenty lakhs, while there was a small decrease under the sub-head, miscellaneous. He admitted that it was true that they might obtain explanations of some of the points from the honourable member who presented the Financial Statement. But that could not obviate the necessity of supplying members with full explanations regarding those details, which, he understood, were prepared and printed for the use of Government, and could, therefore, be supplied to members without extra cost. It appeared to him that the Presidency, though not a rich one, was quite able to yield as much as was required for its wants, and to devote a much larger sum than it did to material improvements. After referring to the increase in revenue from land, forest, excise, customs, and salt, Mr. Tilak said that in many cases the increase in the establishment seemed to be disproportionate with the increase in the revenue. For instance, while the revenue from forest showed an increase of Rs. 24,58,000 the expenditure on the same head showed an increase of Rs. 21,14,000. The only heads of expenditure directly useful to the people, and which showed an increase in expenditure were those of education and police. Under those heads, if they compared the figures of 1870-71 with those of 1895-96 it would be found that, whereas the total expense on education in 1870-71 was Rs. 11,21,000, it was now Rs. 35,93,000, thus showing an increase of about 24½ lakhs. Of this increase Rs. 17,26,000 was, however, local; and Rs. 5,80,000 was met by increase in the revenue under the same head. Practically, therefore, there was not much increase in provincial expenditure on education since 1870-71. There were various measures and works of public usefulness, which were either poorly or not at all provided for in the Provincial Budget. They required increased grants for education, industrial, technical, or liberal, for village sanitation, for roads, canals, &c., and these could not be provided for unless the Provincial Contract was so arranged as to give to the Province the full benefit of any improvements in the revenue under Provincial heads, and unless the expenditure on the various departments was considerably curtailed. He spoke at some length on the administration of local funds, and concluded by saying that to develop the decentralisation policy to its legitimate extent it was necessary that the Local Government should endeavour to secure to themselves greater financial independence and greater control over their own savings.

LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES.

Mr. Runchodlal Chotalal urged that loans to Municipalities should now be granted at 4 per cent. seeing that Government paper was at 3¼ per cent. If Government objected to this course he thought they should allow the Municipalities who might be willing to repay the Government loans and borrow in the open market. Municipalities like Ahmedabad would be able to raise money at a lower rate than 4¼ per cent., and there was no reason why they should not be allowed to do so. He trusted that the large increase in the Abkari receipts would not be accompanied with the evil of increased consumption of liquor and other intoxicating drugs. He thought if Government changed the present system of farming the Abkari revenue in the mofussil, and introduced there the system prevailing in the City of Bombay a very large amount of money, which now went into the pocket of the farmers be saved to the public. He advocated an increase in the rate of liquor duties in the large towns. Although the mints were now closed to free coinage he saw no reason why Government should not make a handsome profit by purchasing silver at the market rate, and coining each year half the amount of what used to be coined annually before the mints were closed.

A PLEA FOR MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

Mr. R. N. Sayani expressed an opinion that a fortnight was an inadequate period for the non-official members to study the Budget details, and he thought a longer time should be allowed. He also asked that the Budget details should be accompanied by a short memorandum explaining the increases or decreases. While it was stated there was no tendency in this Budget to under-estimate receipts or over-estimate expenditure he was of opinion that in some items on the revenue side, Stamps, Excise, and Forests for instance, better estimates reasonably have been shown. He proceeded to exhaustively compare the expenditure items under many heads with a view to showing that they were estimated in excess of the revised estimates of the past year. He expressed his surprise, that although the post of Survey Commissioner had already been consolidated with that of the Director of Land Records and other changes had been made there seemed to an increase rather than a diminution of expenditure under land revenue. While thanking Government for what they had done in the past in support of the Bombay Anjuman-i-Islam he ventured to make a farther appeal to Government on behalf of his co-religionists, and to ask them to grant at least five scholarships of Rs. 200 per annum tenable for five years in connection with the University of Bombay to enable Mahomedan Matriculated students to prosecute their studies. The cost would not be a heavy one, and the outlay would certainly result in great good, as after four years it would enable five Mahomedans to prosecute higher studies simultaneously. While he cheerfully acknowledged that there was great force in the contention that Mahomedans should help themselves, and should not seek support from Government, he submitted that this was a special case, and special diseases required special remedies.

THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik was glad to find that Imperial exigencies had not led again this year to the appropriation by the Government of India of some of the results of their savings. But while this burden had been removed that of exchange compensation still continued. He earnestly appealed to Government to see that the revision enhancements estimated for in the Budget were not made unduly severe—a process which would drive the ryots to resort to the assistance of the money-lenders, and thus increase the indebtedness of the Presidency. He was of opinion that the grazing rules in the case of forest lands were somewhat severe, and that animals used for agricultural purposes should be permitted free grazing. Referring to the stationery and printing account he said he found that the receipts in the Central Press were Rs. 27,500, while the expenditure was Rs. 2,72,213. He would like to know whether this excessive charge was covered by the value of the work done, and even if it was it seemed to him that charge was indefensible, as compared with what similar charges would be in private presses. There were several printing presses in Bombay from whom, if tenders were obtained, the work would be done equally well and perhaps more cheaply. He did not say that so far as confidential work was concerned it should be given out to private presses. The Central Press might be retained for that, but he did not see why for their general work Government should not have the benefit of the keen competition existing in these days. It seemed to him that owing to the lateness of the period at which the Budget meeting was held their discussions were of rather academical in character, and could have little or no practical effect so far as the financial result of the current year was concerned. If his information was correct the details of estimates for the coming year were available in the Accountant-General's Department about the end of March, and therefore he saw no reason why these figures should not be discussed at an earlier period subject to any modification in the details if found necessary by the Government of India.

[To be continued.]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Commissioner of Rawalpindi has arranged for a conference of officials and leading men in the Division to consider the question of agricultural indebtedness in this Province which will soon engage the attention of the legislature in India. Several meetings have been held, and it is expected that a number of useful suggestions will be submitted to Government as the result of the conference.

VETERINARY-LIEUTENANT NEWSOM has been invalided from the front and proceeds shortly to Cherat, Veterinary-Lieutenant Peacocke from Mardan taking his place at Serai. In addition to the hospital at Serai, the veterinary officer stationed there has to afford aid to Chakdara and Panjkora. The work exposure which this heavy charge entails are severe, especially during the hot weather.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. HARRIS, late Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, whose appointment to the District Staff of the Bombay Command was negatived, as it did not come within the rule in article 26, Army regulations, India, Vol. I, Part I, although this same rule had been lost sight of in the filling up of previous appointments, has now, with the sanction of the Government of India, been appointed to the charge of the horse-breeding establishment of the Bhavnagar State, and also of all the administrative work connected not only with the State Regular Troops but also with the new Imperial Service Corps, on a consolidated salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem.

Of the coollies who were brought to the depots before being conveyed to Assam last year none were rejected as medically unfit toproceed. With regard to foreign emigration it took 27,000 recruits to supply 16,000 emigrants.

THE E. I. Railway earnings, week ending 27th July, were Rs. 8,02,458. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 8,66,813. Decrease, Rs. 64,355. From 1st July, 1895, to 27th July, 1895, Rs. 33,92,267. From 1st July, 1894, to 27th July, 1894. Rs. 33,65,777. Increase, Rs. 26,490. Miles open week ending 27th July, 1895, 1,686·39. Corresponding week last year, 1,663·61. Increase, 22·78. Per mile open, week ending 27th July, 1895, Rs. 467. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 521. Decrease, Rs. 45.

THE members of the Mandalay Town Reception Committee, formed in 1890 for the reception of H. R. H., the late Prince Albert Victor, have been notified that it is proposed by the Municipal Committee to utilise the balance of Rs. 1,000 lying to the credit of the Reception Committee in (1) erecting a memorial tablet in the general Hospital at Mandalay to commemorate His Royal Highness' visit (this is in accordance with the decision originally come to by the Reception Committee) and (2) in contributing towards the erection of a Children's Hospital, a most necessary work, the carrying out of which has received the approval of the Municipal Committee.

THE second number of the *Madras Review* well sustains the good impression formed by its first number. It is somewhat remarkable that four of the seven articles are contributed by gentlemen connected with education. Mr. Adam writes on the "Agricultural Problem, with Special Reference to Settlement"; Mr. S. Sathianadhan on "Indian and Greek Systems of Philosophy"; Dr. W. H. Wilson on "University Reform"; Mr. Mark Hunter on Dr. Max Nordan's "Degeneration." Other articles are "Where ought India to borrow?" by Mr. T. Lloyd; "The Tamils eighteen hundred years ago" by Mr. V. Kanakasabhai Pillai, and "Simultaneous Examinations" by the Hon'ble Mr. P. Ananda Charlu.

CONFLICTING reports have reached India regarding the floating of the Delhi-Bhatinda-Samasata Railway Company. On the one hand it is said that the Company is hanging fire; and on the other that the whole of the capital has been underwritten in the city, and that the Company will come on the market at once. The latter report is probably correct, for the prospects of the new line are tempting to capitalists. The railway from Delhi to Bhatinda will pass through one of the richest districts of the Punjab, and will attract an enormous amount of local traffic; while from Bhatinda onwards to Samasata south of Bhawalpur, it will provide a new broad-gauge route to Karachi from the south-eastern districts of the Province and from the western parts of the N.-W. Provinces. The long detour through Lahore, which must be made if there is to be no break of bulk, will be avoided, and thus the through traffic should be heavy. Further the line is one which can be very cheaply constructed. No expensive bridges will be required, and the country to be traversed is absolutely flat. The estimates made by the State Engineers work out to less than Rs. 65,000 per mile along the whole length of 401 miles, or, at the current rate of exchange, a little over £3,000 a mile. This for a broad-gauge system is phenomenally cheap, for the East Indian on some of its sections cost from £12,000 to £15,000 per mile. Nowadays railway material is very low priced, and rolling-stock can be obtained a figures which would have been considered impossible among the engineers of a past generation. Labour is dearer, but as every sovereign from England can be turned into eighteen rupees in this country, the charges for earthwork, platelaying, &c., really remain most moderate. Now is the time for the English capitalist to put his surplus money into Indian Railways. Given a generous policy towards promoters on the part of the Government of India and the Secretary of State and railway capital should be abundantly subscribed in England.

THE N. W. P. Government has had under consideration for some time the measures necessary for the creation of a genuine fund for each district and for giving District Boards more control over their income than they at present possess. A resolution on the subject appears in the last *Gazette*.

MR. ALAN CADELL, officiating Lieutenant-Governor in the N.-W. Provinces, laid the foundation-stone of the new water-works at Meerut early on Monday morning. In his speech on the occasion, Mr. Cadell justly characterised the project as one of the greatest importance. Meerut in point of population is the seventh largest town in the United Provinces, its inhabitants at the last census numbering close on 120,000 persons; its sanitary condition for years back has been extremely defective; and a supply of pure potable water, such as Lucknow, Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Agra already enjoy, has long been recognised as one urgent necessity. The Meerut scheme, moreover, has the merit—a great one, in these days—of combining efficiency with cheapness. The original proposals, as elaborated by Mr. Hughes estimated the initial cost at nearly 15 lakhs; but the whole plan was reconsidered and altered by Mr. Perrin, the present Sanitary Engineer to Government, very much to the advantage of the municipal finances. In the towns where water-works have already been constructed steam-power to raise the water from the river has always been employed and it was originally proposed to follow the same plan in the case of Meerut; but in the scheme ultimately adopted the water-power available on the Ganges Canal is itself to be used as a motor, and steam will only require to be kept in reserve for the months when the canal is closed. As we stated last February, the first estimate for the project as thus remodelled was put by Mr. Perrin at 8¼ lakhs; but after adding an extra turbine, settling tank and filter the detailed estimate actually worked out to 8 lakhs; and now, owing to the competition for the contract, it is certain that the work will be completed for less than 7¼ lakhs—a notable reduction on the Rs. 14,77,000 estimated by Mr. Hughes. The cost of maintenance under the plan adopted, moreover, will also be much less, the expenditure on fuel, a large item elsewhere, being almost entirely saved. The order to begin work was given on the 1st May, and the contractors (Messrs. Martin and Co.) have guaranteed to complete the whole within twelve months. Both Mr. Perrin, the Sanitary Engineer with the Government, who is responsible for the scheme as a whole, and Mr. D. W. Aikman, the Resident Engineer, who worked out the details, are to be congratulated on a project which promises to give Meerut the benefit of a steady supply of pure water at a cheaper rate than any other of the great towns of the Provinces.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 8.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The extraordinary leave without pay for one week granted by H M's Secy of State for India to the Hon Mr Justice C F Farran, Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, is commuted into privilege leave without pay for five days.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that Mr J W A Weir, I C S, and Capt G E Hyde Cates respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judicial Assist to the Political Agent, Kathiawar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F X D'Souza, I C S, Assist Collr in the district of Surat, is appointed to be a Magte of the first class in that district.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to direct that Mr A B Steward, B A (Oxon), Barrister at Law, I C S should take up his own appointment as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar on the return to duty of the Hon Mr W H Crowe Barrister at Law, I C S.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr F G H Anderson, I C S, Assist Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Dharwar, with additional powers, specified.

Azam Shridhar Vinayak

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE GRIEVANCES OF JUNIOR BARRISTERS.

The "Indian Spectator" observes: On whomsoever the blame may really rest, it cannot but be a matter of regret that the junior members of the Native Bar should have to confess that they are in such a sad plight as to welcome a few briefs in the Sessions' cases from the Public Prosecuter, or a share of the three not very highly paid Professorships in the Government Law School. It is, of course, plain that neither all the briefs in these cases nor all the three Professorships would materially improve the prospects of these young gentlemen. To obtain a competence, they must get private practice; and if they get it, they will hardly mind Government and the Public Prosecutor confining their patronage to Englishmen. The case of the majority of our young barristers-at-law is not without its equivalent amongst European members of the Bar; for amongst them, too, there are men who have waited, and waited long, for briefs which never come. Nor, on the other hand, do we want instances of Native Advocates who had not to wait long for a living, and who soon after began to enjoy a lucrative practice. It would, therefore, seem that there must be something more than the want of discerning patronage in the beginning, which is at the bottom of the miseries of our junior Native barristers. That some of them have prospered in the mofussil, is immaterial to the question at issue, for that does not show that they had the ability and pluck necessary o prosper in Bombay.

THE LORD HARRIS MEMORIAL FUND.

The "Indian Spectator" doubts if a better use could be found for the fund raised in honour of Lord Harris than in aid of Primary instruction. Our ex-Governor took the warmest interest in the subject, next perhaps to that of improving the position and surroundings of the ryot. The association of his name with elementary instruction is, therefore, as appropriate as it is likely to be useful. And for those who are of another way of thinking, the Committee have undertaken to order out a portrait.

The "Subodha Patrika" states: The Lord Harris memorial is to take the form of a building or buildings to be erected in Bombay for the purposes of primary education and a life size portrait in oils of His Lordship. The exact scope of this decision is not clear, but if it is admissible to make grants out of the fund to educational bodies for girls' schools, we would suggest to the Student's Literary and Scientific Society to apply for a suitable grant. n any case it is satisfactory to find that the funds are to be spent on objects of utility and not to be wasted on a merely ornamental memorial.

THE QUESTION OF THE POLICE CHARGES.

The "Gujerati" observes:—The question of the police charges is on a fair way towards settlement and we congratulate Lord Sandhurst's Government on having approached the question in the right spirit. The Bombay municipality wanted justice, nd no favour. But legal technicalities and the rinciple of 'might is right' had so far stood in the ay of a satisfactory compromise. Lord Sandhurst's sympathetic initiative created confidence everywhere and although there is yet a small hich, the prospect of an amicable understanding even on that point is not remote. Lord Sandhurst's advice to have fidence in officials was an obvious application to the present case. But then it should be remembered that it was Lord Sandhurst who first set an example certain to win public confidence and sympathy, and that immediately. Afterwards the public feeling lost all trace of irritation and resentment. The incident points to a moral which, we hope, will not be forgotten in high quarters.

The "Indian Spectator" says: Lord Sandhurst has redeemed his word, so far as he could, as to an equitable re-distribution of the incidence of the police charges for Bombay. His Government offer substantial concessions to the claims of justice in this behalf. And if they do not yield all along the line, they leave the remaining items under dispute to the arbitration of the Governmet of India. Let that Government, which has a finger in our financial pie, decide between the parties the richer of which will not be a bit the sorrier if it loses. To us this is perhaps the most satisfactory part of the business, namely that the Bombay Government have given up their petty bargain-driving propensity.

THE DINNER TO MR. BHOWNAGREE.

The "Gujerati," referring to the dinner given in honour of Mr. M. M. Bhownagree at the Apollo Hotel, remarks: The Phœnix Club can scarcely be said to be a very representative institution. But there is nothing unnatural in the fact that its members should have given a dinner in honour of Mr. Bhownuggree, its former president. It was a purely social function and the fact that even Government officers attended the gathering shows that it was not political. But such gatherings are easily made to wear a political character, and hence the necessity of extreme caution in joining them. Mr. Bhownuggree has more than once denounced educated natives and their aspirations. He has also denounced the Congress as a disloyal and revolutionary movement. The question, therefore, arises whether it is wise for educated Indians and congressmen to do any thing which is apt to be construed into sympathy with his political views. Mr. Merwanjee Patel's speech was not a very happy attempt, and does not compare favourably with the cautious and generous speech of the Advocate General. The chairman said not a word of sympathy for Mr. Dadabhai, though he was full of glowing eulogy of Mr. Bhownuggree; on the contrary if we understand him aright, there is a sarcastic allusion to the Grand Old Man of India in the declaration that "we know that he (Mr. Bhownuggree) will not meddle with political explosives, nor will he attempt to blow up the House of Lords or to dismember the constitution," it being well known that Mr. Dadabhai joined in the demonstration against the House of Lords and is in favour of Home Rule. Compare this utterance with that of Mr. Macpherson who, while congratulating Mr. Bhownuggree on his triumph, observed . . . . These sentiments reflect no small credit on Mr. Macpherson and stand in glaring contrast with the significant silence of the chairman, who was so effusive in his praises of Mr. Bhownuggree, though the latter, even according to his estimate, yet stands at the foot of the political ladder.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" discourses:—We see that the friends and admirers of Mr. Bhownuggree met together and invited a few ornamental figure-heads of the different communities, just to give ballast, we presume, to their airy demonstration, to dine in his honour on Wednesday evening, at the Apollo Hotel. Of course, so far nothing need be said to the friendly social gathering. The speeches were goody goody. Every body was goody goody. And so they all made themselves happy. Of course, the news of this dinner by telegram must have made Mr. Bhownuggree happy too. Let us, hope, however, that the astute managers and promoters of the dinner have not magnified this friendly banquet into a political demonstration. That would simply make the brand new "Conservative" member of Bethnal Green cry out—"save me from my friends." For they ought to know no body in India has expressed the slightest enthusiasm on the event. Neither any body cares whether Mr. Bhownuggree is or is not in Parliaments. Indians prefer to wait and see how he behaves there with regard to their own country's affairs. Mr. Bhownuggree is nothing if not a first class opportunist. It is, therefore, doubtful if he can do any good to his country purely from patriotic motives. He has all along been all for himself. If he comes to render any good to the country, it will be by chance or because it will also advance his personal interests. So far as we have seen of Mr. Bhownuggree's public career—we mean that next to nothing part he has taken in public life—he is one of those who takes care of Number One. Be that he as it may. We shall wait and test his sincerity in Parliament.

The "Indian Spectator" thinks differently, remarking that good feeling and good taste may be said to have marked the ceremonial at the Phœnix Club in honour of the second Indian M. P. The President's speech was a gem of sober good sense and wise citizenship. Equally worthy of the occasion were Mr. Justice Budruddin's and Mr. Advocate-General Macpherson's speeches. Mr. Bhownuggri has reason to be proud of this representative little gathering and the spirit in which they welcomed his return to the House of Commons. And even more than the immediate object of this ovation may Mr. Dadabhai feel gratified at the mention of his name at the Club dinner, and of his memorable services to India. As will be seen from our London letter, Mr. Dadabhai's defeat was unexpected. It has already been regretted far and wide, not merely by friends but even by opponents. In a moral sense, therefore, Mr. Dadabhai has not lost, but won. There is no reason for his supporters to be downbearted.

The "Native Opinion" writes:—Entrance into Parliament is certainly an event in the life of Mr. M. Bhavnagri, and celebrations in that matter are still greater events. Dinners and post-prandial speeches have their own proper use, but certainly these should be always timely. Exceptional honours must be reserved for exceptional services after those services are rendered. For aught we know Mr. Bhavnagri may be a well-educated man, and a good citizen too, but Bombay public life has ever been distinguished by the absence of any such service on his part. To the outside public, however, he has been known only as the judicial councillor of Bhavnagar, but all the judicial reforms he introduced and what good results attended them must be known to the Maharaja and his subjects, and none else. If the dinner of the other day be a private or of friends and admirers' affair, nobody would quarrel with it, but if it is to represent the people, then we cannot but say that it is certainly premature. For aught we know his presence in Parliament may prove useful, and, in the absence Mr. Dadabhai from Parliament, if he does really exert himself, he has a fair opportunity of rendering his fellowcountrymen some substantial service.

DEADLY FOES to Dhobie's itch and Indian Ring Worm are HERMIT'S SATARANA SALVE and AGUA Indicata. Two or three applications of the Salve infallibly cure the most obstinate form of the Disease, and the latter is used for the Disease when situated on tender skins. Each As. 8 only of MADON, SONS & Co.,

ALLEGED MURDER BY A SOLDIER.

ON Friday the Criminal Session of the Allahabad High Court, presided over by Mr. Justice Burkitt, were continued. The prisoner for trial was Thomas Stewart, private, Highland Light Infantry, the charges against him being that he committed murder, at Fyzabad on 18th June last by causing the death of Charles Harvey; that he fired at John McMath in circumstances that if he had caused his death prisoner would have been guilty of murder, the offence coming under Section 307, Indian Penal Code; and lastly that he caused grievous hurt to John McMath by shooting.

Mr. Reid, barrister-at-law, Officiating Public Prosecutor, appeard for the Crown; and Mr. Pogose, barrister-at-law, for the prisoner.

Mr. Pogose, addressing the jury on Thursday, said the first point they had to consider was as to the motive that induced the prisoner to commit the offence with which he was charged by the prosecution, and second, what motive the witnesses for the prosecution could have in coming forward and swearing that the prisoner was sober if he was drunk. Against the prisoner there was absolutely no motive shown. McMath said he was on friendly terms with him. They should also take prisoner's statement into consideration. He said he had no quarrel with McMath, who had been very good to him. On the other hand what was the motive that may have actuated the witnesses for the prosecution in coming forward and giving perjured evidence against the prisoner? He did not put his case so high as this. He did not ask them to believe that they deliberately perjured themselves; what he said was that the motive he placed before them was a possible motive. It was this. Some of the jury belonged to the Army and knew what trouble there had been with reference to the indiscriminate use of cartridges, and they knew the regulation that soldiers entering barracks in a drunken state should be taken to the guard-room. Given the fact of prisoner's drunkenness and the fact that the rifle went off, did they not think that an exhaustive inquiry would be made as to how the prisoner came into possession of the cartridge and whether he was as a matter of fact drunk? If it was found that he was drunk, the responsible officers would not only be degraded but imprisoned. Would not this be a sufficient motive for the non-commissioned officers to shelter themselves by giving evidence against the prisoner to the extent of saying that he was sober when he was drunk? Was it not more likely that the cartridge was in the chamber and that when prisoner was cleaning it, it accidentally went off!

At this stage the Court rose.

On Friday Mr. Pogose resumed his speech. Referring to Surgeon-Captain Withers' evidence, he suggested that the absence of any smell of drink in the prisoner's breath might be accounted for by the prisoner having vomited, as he said he did, and thrown up a large quantity of liquor.

Mr. Pogose next discussed prisoner's statement with reference to his finding the cartridge in his pocket, and remarked that he had not accepted the theory put forward that the cartridge was in the magazine and escaped notice. Counsel next dealt with the incidents that occurred in the section. There were two theories that would account for the hurt to McMath from the prisonor's rifle. The first was that the prisoner desired to escape; the second, that McMath ran down the room and finding the door closed, doubled back, and in the act of doubling back came in contact with the prisoner. Nothing was more natural than the action attributed to the prisoner. Seeing a man in front of him he pushed at him with the rifle in his hands. There was nothing to show that the blow to McMath was given with the intention of causing him further injury. That the prisoner did not try to escape by the door at the side of his bed was easily accounted for. If he was drunk counsel could easily understand the blind following of a person he saw in front of him endeavouring to escape. He could understand a person in a drunken condition forgetting the existence of the doors. Counsel concluded by speaking of the duty of the jury to form their own opinion on the facts, and remarked on the difficulty they would have in excluding from their minds the confession alleged to have been made by the prisoner, which the Judge had ruled to be inadmissible.

Mr. Justice Burkitt then proceeded to charge the jury. After thanking them for the careful attention they had given to the trial, and briefly referring to the duties they had to perform, he recounted the three charges against the prisoner, and went on to deal with the facts of the case. They would have no difficulty in finding that Harvey's death was due to the fact of a bullet being discharged in some way from a rifle at that time in the hands of the prisoner at the bar, that the bullet from the rifle passed through McMath's forearm and then struck the deceased Harvey, who was behind him. The next point to which their deliberation must be directed was whether the prisoner at the bar fired that shot from his rifle and with what intention he did fire it. The next question they had to decide was whether the shot was accidentally discharged from the prisoner's rifle without any volition on the prisoner's part. Was it a pure accident and mishap in which the prisoner had no part, whether drunk or sober? For the Crown the allegation was that the prisoner deliberately shot McMath; for the defence it was alleged that the discharge was purely accidental. The law of India and of England did not recognise drunkenness as an excuse for an offence except in one case, when a man had been made drunk against his will. That was very clearly laid down in section 85 of the Penal Code, which his Lordship read. It was impossible to find that if the prisoner was intoxicated he was intoxicated by liquor administered to him against his will. If they found that the prisoner did fire the rifle when drunk, they must find that the offence was the same as if he had been sober. It was a strange, and peculiar fact in this case that no motive of any kind whatsoever had been proved or even distinctly urged as being the cause of the murder, if murder there was. In fare, on the other hand, there was strong evidence that McMath and the prisoner were on good terms. The words the prisoner used were that "He was always good to me,' or words to that effect. The absence of any assignable motive was the most sufficient and strongest reason why they should scrutinise the evidence with the greatest care and deliberation. But apart from the absence of motive, the Jury on scrutinising the evidence came to the conclusion that the evidence was true, that the witnesses had not perjured themselves, then they should not disbelieve that evidence simply because no cause for the crime could be shown. It was a matter of common experience that crimes were wantonly committed for which no assignable motive could be ascertained. Could they imagine what reason these witnesses would have for falsely swearing away a comrade's life? It was suggested by the counsel for the defence that there was a conspiracy between the witnesses, non-commissioned officers and privates, to conceal the fault of the non-commissioned officers of the room in not having taken the prisoner to the guard-room. The learned counsel for the defence went as far as that, he distinctly and most unmistakably asked them to believe that every one of these witnesses had committed perjury, the reason being to screen the non-commissioned officer. But was it likely that every one of those witnesses, some of whom did not belong to this section, would enter into such a conspiracy? Was it likely that no one would have the courage to speak out? His Lordship also commented on the fact that no witnesses had been called for the defence to show that prisoner had been drinking. The question of drunkenness was closely connected with the question of the firing of the shot. If these men swore that the prisoner was sober when he was not, they would find it hard to believe them when they said that he fired the shot: but if they believed the witnesses about the drunkenness, could they refuse to believe them when they said he fired? His Lordship then touched on some little discrepancies as to the position occupied by the prisoner and the witnesses at the moment when the shot was fired. As he had already told them, before they could find the prisoner not guilty on account of drunkenness they must find that the drunkenness was absolute and utter, that the prisoner was utterly unable to do more than lie like a drunken log. If they found that the prisoner did any act in the way of firing the gun, that was sufficient. His Lordship next addressed the Jury on the law in the case, reading and explaining the sections under which the prisoner was charged. His Lordship in the course of his remarks said there was just one other view of the case—he did not put it to them as at all a very probable view, but it at least was a possible view. It was this. It was just possible that the prisoner, instigated by some wanton and wicked devilry, without intending to cause the death of any person in particular, fired off the gun. For that case also the law had provided by the fourth definition of murder (which his Lordship read).

The jury retired and at the end of half an hour returned.

The Foreman said they were unanimous in their verdict, and found the prisoner guilty, but unanimously recommended him to mercy on account of his youth and the absence of motive.

The Registrar (by direction of the Judge) asked the prisoner if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced on him.

Prisoner said: I am quite willing to die for what I have done, I did not mean it. If I have got to die, I will die willingly for what I have done.

Mr. Justice Burkitt: Prisoner at the bar, the jury, by a unanimous verdict, have found you guilty of the awful crime of murder. In their conclusion I fully concur. In my opinion it is the only verdict they could have arrived at consistently with the oath they have taken to give a true verdict according to the evidence. The motive that induced you to commit the crime is known to you alone. It is no part of my duty to inquire into it, and I have no desire to add to your awful position by enlarging on the nature of your crime. I would beg of you in the short period of life left to you to make preparation to meet the Divine Being whom you have so wantonly offended. It only remains for me to pass on you sentence for the crime of which you have been convicted. Prisoner at the bar, the sentence of the Court is that you be hanged by the neck till you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul.

The prisoner was removed in custody, and the Jury was discharged.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's s s Letimbro, 1417 tons, Captain M DeMarco, will sail to-day for Hongkong, with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

THE French steamer Douro, 1,535 tons, Captain L Bernard, cleared yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Edward Roussille, Mr Carlos C Pereira, Captain Towsey and one deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lawada, 2,140 tons, Captain H W Watt, which arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Calcutta (21st July) via Cochin and Calicut, brought a general cargo. She experienced fresh monsoon with heavy sea during the voyage.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain T J Grier, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Busreh (26th July) via Gulf Ports and Karachi, with a general cargo, 28 cases opium, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Rousset, nurse, and ayah Mr S Abdul Ali Khan and friend, Mr Mahomed Abdul Hussan Khan and 6 friends, Mr H Boiteau and 113 deck. During the voyage she had strong monsoon with rain from Dire Head to port.

THE B I S N Co's s s Java, 919 tons, Captain C R Kendall, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr David Eazora, Mr Issack Bhar, Mr Abdulla bin Mahomed, Mr Hajee Ihayai, Mr Nasur Khatow and wife, Mr Cazi Abdoolla, Mr Maham bin Ahmed, Mr Khatow Moalain and wife, Mr Abdoola Mowjee and three others, Bai Janbai, Hospital Assistant Ramayan, Mr A F Pinto, Hospital Storekeeper Rustomjee Jeewanjee, wife and two children, two ladies, Mr Mahomed Aga, Mr Sallah bin Abdoola and 60 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Maclean	1486	Alexander	Not fixed		F Muir
B	Bengal	2751	Barrett	China	8-8	
D	Douro	1969	Bernard	Marseilles	8-8	M Maritime
F	La Seyne	1151	Etienne	Aden	10-8	M Maritime
G	Schooner Columbus	241	Jungham			V Ebrahim & Co
H	H M S Magdala		Goodridge			Royal Indian Marine
H	& J Tennaserim					Royal Indian Marine
N	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius	10-8	H C Joosab
P	M Hebron	1668	Robertson	Port Said	9-8	J Mackintosh
—	Satrunji	518				Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Karamania	2044	McGarvie	Liverpool	17-8	Graham & Co
3	Singapore	2431	Saparit	Genoa	20-8	C Barbaro
4	Lotinbro	2172	De Marco	China	8-8	C Barbaro
5	Shannon	2049	Crewe	London	22-8	P & O S N Co
6	Pekin	2133	Langbourne	London	9-8	P & O S N Co
7	M Valerie	2541	Vidos	Trieste	9-8	A Lloyds
8	Europa	1545	Withers	Karachi	10-8	Glade & Co
9	Khedive	2131	Daniel	China		P & O S N Co
10	Cam	1940	Mekin	Yokohama	10-8	Tata & Sons
12	Aston Hall	2293	McKee	Liverpool		C Bates & Co
15	Kola	498	Whitehead	Karachi	10-8	M M & Co
16	Ethelgonda	1725	Goding	Antwerp	12-8	K Nixon & Co

MERSEWETHER DRY DOCK.

Brahmani	1015	Not fixed	Shepherd & Co
Sabarmati	1015	Not fixed	Shepherd & Co

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Simla (s)	Grier	Busreh, July 26.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Bengal (s)	Barrett	China, &c.
	Java (s)	Kendall	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Letimbro, De Marco, for Hongkong.
" Douro, Bernard, for Marseilles.
" Maria Valerie, Vidos, for Trieste, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
3	Maharaja s	Corran	Rangoon, July 25.
	Maida s	Nash	Moulmein, July 28.
4	Chelydra s	Cass	Hongkong, July 19.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 3.—Steamers Karagola and Citus.
4.—Steamer Chindwara and ship Main.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
6	Palamcotta s		Rangoon.
	Clan Macarthur s		Glasgow.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.		
5	Africa s	Colombo.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 8.

FROM GLASGOW.

Asia s—3 cases whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.
Clan Maclean s—93 cases whisky, Turner Morrison and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—20 cases soap, W N Cresswell and Co.
Australia s—3 hogshead portwine, M P Baria.

FROM LONDON.

Bengal s—110 cases provisions, &c., Treacher and Co.
Leander s—114 cases provisions, Minocher Kooka and Co; 6 cases lampware, H A Berktoola; 100 drums disinfectant fluid, C Nuthoo and Co; 8 cases chemicals, P S Poohajt; 179 cases oilmenstores, provisions, Abba Gunny; 13 cases toilet requisitis, &c, 15 cases mineral water, Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ld; 38 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy; 13 cases sherry wine, &c, Cutler Palmer and Co. 2 hogsheads portwine, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 16 cases oilmenstores and 6 cases medicine, A Salleybhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vindobona s—2 cases glassbeads, D Mody and Co; 2 cases glassware, Rahim Somjee.
Melpomene s—2 hogsheads Grandy, Cowasjee Pestonjee.
Orion s—32 bales writing papers, Jetha Dossa.

FROM HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—2 qr casks rum, F B Fraser and Sons.
Gutenfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.
Baroda s—2 hogsheads rum, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.
Baria s—1 hogshead brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Banda s—2 qr casks rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM DUNDEE.

Banda s—2 nogsheads whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM PORT SAID.

Locksley Hall s—10 cases brandy, F Fischer and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Ethelgonda s—60 barrels engine oil, Vacuum Oil Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 1.

Fawkes, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Essex Regt, on leave, from Kailwa.
Marsh, Lt, Bengal, R W Kent Regt, on leave, from Meerut.

AUGUST 5.

Turner, Lt, Ms, Suffolk Regt, off leave, from Ceylon.

AUGUST 6.

Carr-Sprague, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 8.

Macpherson, Lt-Col, Bo, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Towsey, Capt, Bo, 2nd W Yorkeshire Regt, to join, from Poona.
McClellan, 2nd-Lt, Punjab, 4th Dra Guards, on leave, from Karachi.
Ward, Capt, Punjab, K R Rifles, to join, 3rd Bn, from C R Force.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 4.

Lowry, Capt, Ms, 28th M I, to rejoin, to Quilon.

AUGUST 6.

Turner, Lt, Ms, Suffolk Regt, off leave, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th August, 1895.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill, at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, at 8-30 p.m. to-day.
2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 24th ultimo and is posted to No. 2 Company:—No. 477, Gunner L. A. Macaulay.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

Sore Throats
"You cannot use a better gargle than CONDY."
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
"The Throat should be gargled with diluted CONDY."
Sir George Johnson, M.D.
Condy's Fluid
Sold everywhere.
With 32 page Book of Directions.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this

Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

CURES
LIVER DISEASES,
EASILY DETECTED BY SYMPTOMS OF
DYSPEPSIA, NAUSEA,
HEADACHES, MALARIA,
DIZZINESS, JAUNDICE,
and INSOMNIA.

Thousands of Testimonials from every part of the world prove how easy it is to enjoy good health if you promptly resort to the use of

WARNER'S "SAFE" CURE.

Ask your chemists for it, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per bottle It is the world's seasonable Safeguard.

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Hair Vigor

RESTORES
COLOR
—AND—
PROMOTES
Abundant Growth
OF THE
HAIR.

It cures itching humors, and keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff.

A lady writes: "I feel compelled to state, for the benefit of others, that six years ago I lost nearly half of my hair, and what was left turned gray. After using Ayer's Hair Vigor several months, my hair began to grow again, and with the natural color restored."

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PREPARED BY
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PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless
Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
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BLAIR'S
GOUT
PILLS.
FOR
GOUT,
RHEUMATISM,
SCIATICA,
LUMBAGO,
NEURALGIA.
They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.
They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure without the slightest inconvenience, and it is their peculiar property that the first dose completely arrests the frequent tendency of those afflicted to attack some other part, and at the same time their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.
Manufactured in England by Faust & Co., 239, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, or obtainable through any Chemist or Store in India; or from the Agents, Bathgate & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

DELICIOUS · NEW · PERFUME
THE Crown Perfumery Co's
GOLD-APPLE BLOSSOMS
and the celebrated
CROWN LAVENDER SALTS
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KNITTING, EMBROIDERY,
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.
Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.
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FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.
AT FIRST COST.
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WHITE ROSE.
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OBSERVE THAT THE
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IN BLUE INK
DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE
OUTSIDE WRAPPER
of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.
Agents: GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
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Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.
VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.
It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.
No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.
DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites, Rash &c.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

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SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d. PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d TINS EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
GENUINE EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.
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Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.
Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

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The LANCET says :—
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A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.
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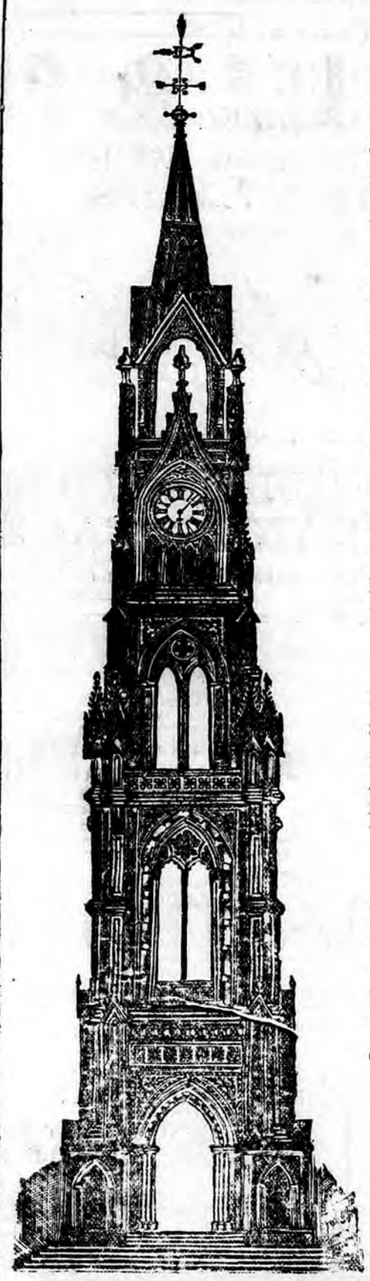
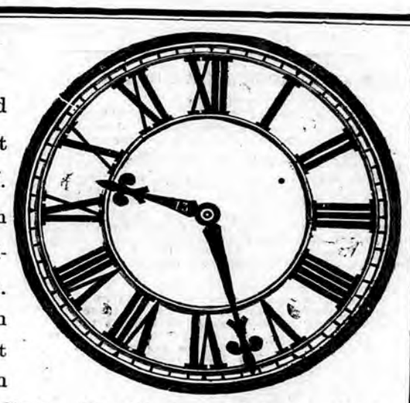


TOWER AND TURRET CLOCKS.



The Illustration illustrates the handsome CLOCK TOWER, erected by the joint subscriptions of the Hindus and Mahomedans of the district of Aligarh, and has been named after the local Collector, Mr. J. H. Harrison, I.C.S. The Tower is a lofty and extremely handsome building in the Gothic Style, built in the main of brick, but with facings of admirably carved stone. The Clock has four opal dials of 6 feet diameter each. There is a dead heat escapement, and all the wheels are of best gun metal. The four sets of gilt hands are balanced inside. The weight of the bells is 9 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., and the Clock chimes the quarters on two bells, and strikes the hours on a third bell. It is an eight-day Clock. The Clock, which is the gift of a local native magnate, was set up and supplied by ourselves. We have now on hand, for immediate supply, an exactly similar Clock. Every part of which has been manufactured in England. The price is Rs 5,500.

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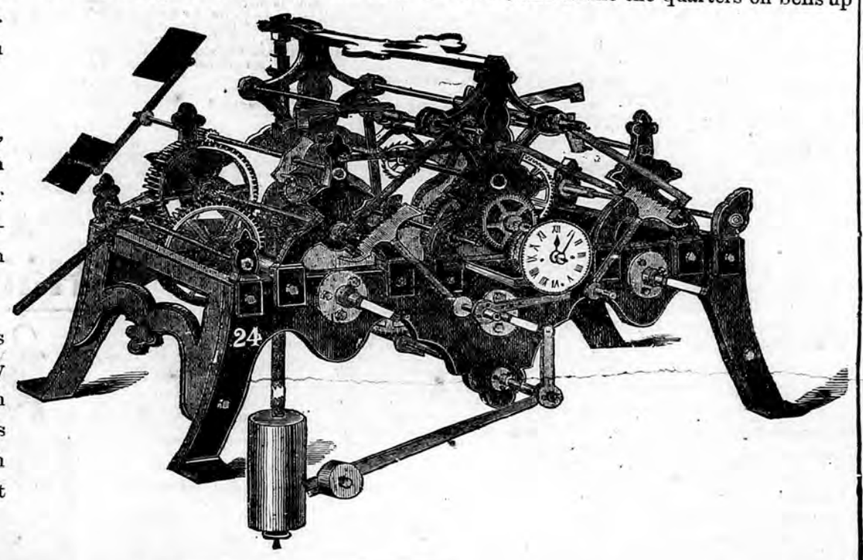

We also make smaller, lighter, silent Clocks, with 3 feet dial, suitable for fixing over stables or entrance gateways from Rs. 450 to Rs. 750.

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